The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOTHING.

LET'S SEE.

Order Today and your Swallow Tail Suit will be ready for you Saturday Night.

A. J. NUTTING & CO.

Take this suggestion to those who expect to make New-Year's Calls. WE CALL ON YOU and lead with our Low Prices.

Some Dress Suits

In our Fine Ready-Made Stock will interest Gents who want nice outfits, but not the "Full Dress Business." Our Diagonals, Broadcloths, Worsteds, Tricots, Castors, etc., etc., are worthy of Royal wearers, for they're all made up to the "A. J. Nutting & Co. standard." You know what that means.

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

Is Bristling with New-Years Bargains.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The unerring test of time demonstrates that the STEINWAY UPRIGHT alone equals the Grand or Square in durability, while in the all-important feature of capacity for standing in tune it excels either, possessing in a superlative degree those higher qualities which have made the STEINWAY Pianos the Standard of the World.

The many thousands of Steinway Uprights in use in Chicago and vicinity for the past seventeen years are living witnesses in behalf of their own matchless power of endurance.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ELY & CO. TAILORS.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Corner of Arnold-st. Lots 1 to 7 in Block 10 C. T. Boldenhan's S. E. ¼ Sec. 23, 39, 13. Lots 1 to 7 have 164 feet on Eighteenth-st. by 82½ feet on Arnold-st.; known as the Old Hospital Lot.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—A tract of land between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts. and Wentworth-av. and Wallace-st. tracks, 40 feet on Thirty-third-st. and 660 feet on Wentworth-av.

Also a tract of land 8 feet front on Thirty-third-st. running through to Thirty-fifth-st., about 1,300 feet, except a portion of the north end of said tract occupied by the City Hospital about 11 feet deep. Title perfect. Sale will be reserved at the office until 3 o'clock p. m. Dec. 31, 1881, and be submitted to the City Council for action thereon.

THEODORE T. GURNEE,
Comptroller.

LACES.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Offer a Fine Collection of

LACES!

Both in Real and Imitation.

Also Novelties in Ladies' French

Neck-Wear! Gloves! Fans! Ribbons, etc.!

All of our own importation, and brought out purposely for the coming

"New-Year's Day."

"The Prices Are Reasonable."

State and Madison-sts.

NEW YEAR CARDS.

NEW YEAR CARDS

Commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 27, we shall offer a very handsome stock of New Year Calling Cards.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,

163 & 165 Dearborn-st.

BLANK BOOKS.

G. E. MARSHALL & CO. STATIONERS

167 MADISON STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.

125 State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. Twenty-seven years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfect ease of fit in glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the Board Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Shakespeare College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high executive functionaries of science, blind institutes, etc., etc.

LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

ACCOUNTANT.

ACCOUNTANT

A reliable man, competent accountant, cashier, and office manager, will make engagement about 1st January in Board of Trade commission office. Ample experience and references. Address G 8, Tribune office.

MINERAL WATER.

WAUK ESHA

Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half-barrels, and cases. Quart and pint bottles warranted. Orders by mail, telegraph, telephone, or personally promptly attended to. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

"THE FAIR" OF E. J. LEHMANN.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARING and LOSING MONEY SALE,

For one week only, before stock taking. Silverware at half value, comprising Rogers Brothers, Derby Silver Company, Simpson, Hall & Miller, and other standard manufactures.

12c buys the best Silver-plated Knife, Tablespoon, Teaspoon, Sugar-Shell, Salt-Spoon, Butter-Knife, Gravy-Spoon, Oyster-Fork, Mustard Spoon, etc., etc., worth 50c each.

2,000 Hats, consisting of Ladies', Children's, Boys', and Men's Hats, at 25c each, worth $1.

A $3.00 Satin Corset for $1.00.

A $2.00 Corset for 75c.

500 Damask Stand Covers, in buff and white, with red border, at 25c each. Cost 50c to import.

1,000 doz. pairs of Ladies' Linen and Cotton Cuffs, plain, fancy, and embroidered, at 4c pair.

1,000 doz. Collars at 2 cts. each.

1,000 yds. of Plaid Sash Ribbons at 18c yd.

50 cartons of extra width of plain and fancy Black Brocade at 10c yd.

OUR GREAT

HOSIERY SALE.

1,000 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Hose at 5c pair.

Full regular goods at 25 per cent less than our usual low prices.

1,000 Umbrellas at 25c each. Worth double.

Closing out the balance of our

TOYS

At half of our usual low price.

$1.00 Circus Wagons for 25 cents.
Toy Wash-Tubs, 5c.
25c Tin Toys for 5c.
50c Tea Sets for 30c.
95c Dolls for 65c.
48c Dolls for 30c.
$1.00 Bell Harmonica for 30 cents.

All our Toys at the same discount.

Great Basket Sale.

Our 95c Basket for 35c.
10c for a Shopping Basket.
15 cents for a good Dinner Basket.
Toy Basket for 5c.

CROCKERY AND FANCY GLASSWARE.

25c Vases for 5c.
50c Vases for 18c.
$1 Vases for 35c.
$1 Smoking Sets, 50c.
Fine China Cospadore, decorated, at 80c; worth $1.50.
Those $25 Brindle Bull Dogs, large size, at $7.
Full Decorated Chamber Sets at $3.95.
Large Majolica bowl pitchers, at 10c.

Remember this is our great and only Losing Money Sale once a year in order to keep our clerks busy and reduce stock before invoicing, and give our patrons a chance to buy Real Bargains cheaper than we can buy ourselves.

E. J. LEHMANN, THE FAIR,

State-st., Adams-st. & Dearborn-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Saul & Bolton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Victor H. Saul retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that Sam'l H. Bolton, Geo. C. Magee, and John M. Gungrich have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of S. H. Bolton & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing, importing, and jobbing in Mouldings, Mirrors, Frames, Chromos, Steel Engraving, etc., at No. 116 Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.

S. H. BOLTON & CO.

Dec. 26, 1881.

S. H. BOLTON,
GEO. C. MAGEE,
J. M. GUNGRICH.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the wholesale wine and liquor firm of

M. GOLDMAN & CO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. GOLDMAN.
Chicago, Dec. 26, 1881. GEO. E. WINDIATE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Union Catholic Publishing Co.

OFFER

Finely-bound Prayer-Books in Ivory, Pearl, Velvet, and Morocco, suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

80 and 82 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,
160 La Salle-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

W. B. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Publishers' Closing-Out Sale of Books will continue this week. Look out for Bargains.

OPEN EVENINGS.

63 State-st., Central Music-Hall.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. (Limited)

Fancy Stationery, Wedding and Party Cards and Invitations.

CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.,
MACHINISTS & MILLWRIGHTS.
REMOVED TO
303 to 311 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery.

Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and other well-known makes of pocket cutlery. Rodgers's, Russell's, and American table cutlery. Rodgers's, Russell's, and other carving sets. Pocket-knife repairing a specialty. Wilkinson Sword Co., 109 Madison-st.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Newport (R. I.) is excited over a case of small-pox which has developed there.

—Tarble, a Republican, was elected Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., yesterday by a majority of 272.

—Cloudy weather, ideal rain or snow, southerly veering to westerly winds, and stationary or higher temperature for this region today.

—It is reported that two men charged with murder and arson in Southampton County, Virginia, last Friday, have been captured and lynched.

—Mrs. Gibbons, of Ashland, Ky., accuses her husband, an old man of 68, of the murder of her two children, and also of the murder of Emma Thomas. Gibbons is on the run.

—Alexander Johnson, a colored man of Atlanta, Ga., proposed to Susie Watts, a colored damsel. She rejected him, whereat he became enraged and killed the girl Monday night.

—The water in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Williamsport, Pa., had risen ten feet above low-water mark last evening, and was then still rising, and was expected to rise twelve or fourteen feet.

—William H. George, for many years editor and proprietor of the Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, died yesterday at Lansing, in his 36th year. Dr. Francis Bry, a well-known physician, died at La Salle, Ill., in his 64th year.

—A nun detained against her will in a convent at Gratz, Austria, leaped from the convent wall into a stream Monday. She was rescued. The incident has caused considerable excitement in the staid Austrian town.

—Rain fell steadily all day at Albany yesterday, causing a rise of one foot in the Hudson and a freshet. Warm rains have fallen for nearly a week in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa., filling the streams and causing floods.

—Small-pox is spreading at an alarming rate in the vicinity of Navajo (New Mexico) Agency. A requisition has been made on the Interior Department for the immediate shipment of vaccine points enough to vaccinate 500 persons.

—The rumor that ex-Senator Paddock will succeed Mr. Upton as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is revived. It is believed that Paddock's name will be sent in soon after the holidays. It is also rumored that Ex-Appointment Clerk Lamphere will be made Special Agent of the Treasury.

—Guiteau has furnished another illustration of his incorrigible egotism—this time in the shape of a sort of Christmas address to the people of the United States. The screed is framed somewhat on the model of the apostolic epistles, and is characterized by the blasphemous and offensive expressions peculiar to this incomparable wretch.

—Thomas P. Wallace, a well-known breeder and sporting man of New York, who died recently, left an estate worth $500,000, which he bequeathed to two sisters and a brother. A second brother, whose debts, amounting to $60,000, the deceased had paid, contested the will. The will was admitted to probate yesterday by the Surrogate.

—Yesterday from 500 to 600 colored people of Edgefield County, South Carolina, passed through Augusta, Ga., on their way to Arkansas. They were under the leadership of a preacher named Hammond, who promised to charter a train for them at Augusta, but failed to do so. The pilgrims say they found it too difficult to earn a living in South Carolina.

—Complaint is made that there are too many watchmen and janitors employed at the Cook County Building, and it is alleged that $5,000 can be saved to the taxpayers annually by the dismissal of supernumeraries. It is claimed that the unnecessary persons are kept on the county pay-rolls to please Commissioners Knopf, Purington, Klehm, Hutt, Ender, Rheinwald, and McClaughrey.

—A disastrous explosion occurred Monday on the West Point steamer of the Clyde Line, between Baltimore, Md., and West Point, Va., which resulted in the total loss of the boat, and the loss of nineteen lives. The explosion occurred near the forward hatch, and its cause has not yet been ascertained. Among the killed were L. S. Bradford, chief stevedore; First-Officer Peter Geoghegan, and Quartermaster William Bohannon.

—Mr. A. B. Mullett, who will be remembered as Supervising Architect of the Treasury under President Grant, has filed an application for appointment as General Superintendent of Federal buildings now in course of construction. He is strongly backed by Gen. Grant and leading Stalwarts of New York. Should Secretary Folger make the change suggested by Gen. Grant, it is expected that Mr. Stelumetz, of Brooklyn, Mullett's partner, will succeed Supervising-Architect Hill.

—A dense fog prevailed in New York yesterday afternoon, rendering ferry travel perilous and detaining at the docks many river steamers. One New Haven boat, which left the pier before the fog set in, in attempting to pass through Hell Gate ran upon the ledge of rocks off Blackwell's Island, where she stuck fast. The passengers were safely disembarked and taken back to New York. Owing to the heavy fog at Baltimore a collision occurred between the steamboats Tangier and Pilot Buoy on the Papasticook River. No casualties and not much injury to the boats.

—"Depravity and pure cussedness, or, what is better, devilishness, is Guiteau's trouble, and not insanity," said Dr. D. D. Richardson, of the Insane department of the Philadelphia almshouse, yesterday. Dr. Richardson has been in Washington for four weeks, has carefully observed the actions and manner of the assasin, and may be presumed to be a fair judge. He has examined Guiteau in conjunction with Dr. Wooster, and both gentlemen came to the conclusion that the assasin was not insane, and so informed Mr. Scoville. The evidence of the experts so far has certainly not been of a character to encourage Guiteau and his friends.

—The principal witness in the Guiteau case yesterday was Dr. McDonald, Superintendent of the New York Hospital for the Insane. The testimony tended to completely shatter the insanity theory set up for the prisoner. Dr. McDonald said that there was much premeditation on the part of Guiteau, that such premeditation went to prove that his act was not that of an insane man, and that his course, conduct, and movements both immediately before and after the crime were utterly at variance with the theory of insanity. The assasin was much disturbed at the testimony, and, although he interrupted frequently, he was too intent on listening to the evidences to act as outrageously as has been usual with him.

THE ASSASIN.

Epistle of Saint Charles Julius Guiteau to the Americans.

As a Matter of Spiritology He Is Ready for Crucifixion.

As a Matter of Fact, He Presumes that He Shall Be President.

His Likeness to the Savior, So Far as Being Despised Can Go.

Testimony of Dr. A. E. McDonald, of Ward's Island, in Court Yesterday.

The Doctor Has Attended Over Six Thousand Cases of Insanity.

Viewed in Every Light, Charles Julius Guiteau Is Sane.

The Witness, in All His Experience, Has Never Seen an Example of Temporary Insanity.

Guiteau Dislikes All Such Testimony, and Blackguards the Doctor Covertly.

SAINT GUITEAU.

HIS EPISTLE TO THE AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Following is the document prepared by Guiteau Monday and furnished for publication tonight:

CHRISTMAS GREETING—1881.

By Charles Guiteau.

Today is Christmas, and I greet the American people with a Merry Christmas. Last Christmas I was in New York. I was boarding in a first-class house, and was finely dressed. I attended church, and had quite a pleasant day.

Two years ago I was in Boston, but was not so well fed or clothed. I was on theology. There is no money in theology. I left a $5,000 law business in Chicago in 1877 for theology. I went into theology to serve the Lord and preach the Gospel. I had about as much trouble to get in my work on theology as Paul did. He hungered and thirsted, and was naked, and had no certain dwelling-place, but I preached the Gospel as he understood it, although he had a hard time. Since he left the earth his work and name have come down the ages. Christ and Paul did their work and left the result with the Almighty Father, and I do the same.

In Christmas, 1878, I was in St. Louis. I was in very reduced circumstances. I had been on theology a year. I had spent a year traveling, most in the East, trying to preach the Gospel by lecturing and selling my lectures in Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. I felt the Lord put this work on me, and I did the best I could. I had no friends and little money.

Christmas, 1877, I spent in Philadelphia. I was well fed and clothed, and was trying to lecture.

Christmas, 1876, I was in Chicago. I was working with Mr. Moody, and writing my lecture on Christ's second coming, A. D. 70, and today, Christmas, I suffer in bonds as a patriot, but I am in honorable company. Washington was a patriot. Grant was a patriot. Washington led the armies of the Revolution through eight years of bloody war to victory and glory. Grant led the armies of the Union to victory and glory. And today the Nation is prosperous and happy. They raised the old war-cry, "Rally round the flag, boys," and thousands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to battle, to victory or death. Washington and Grant, by their valor and success in war, won the admiration of mankind.

Today, Christmas, 1881, I suffer in bonds as a patriot, because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite the great political party to the end that the Nation might be saved another desolating war. I do not pretend that war was immediate, but do say emphatically that the bitterness in the Republican party last spring was deepening and deepening hour by hour, and that, within two or three years, or less, the Nation would have been in a flame of civil war.

In the presence of death, all hearts were hushed. Contention ceased. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the Nation centered on the sick man in the White House.

At last he went the way of all flesh, and the Nation was in mourning, and, today, Christmas, I am on trial for my life, charged with murdering the late President. There is not the first element of murder in the case.

To constitute the crime of murder two elements coexist:

First, actual homicide;

Secondly, malice in law or malice in fact.

The law presumes that there is no homicide in this case, and, therefore, no malice in the law. Malice in fact depends upon the circumstances attending the homicide. Admitting that the late President died from the shot—which I deny as a matter of fact—still, the circumstances attending the shooting liquidate the presumption of malice, either in law or fact. Had he been properly treated, he probably would have been alive today. Whatever my inspiration or intention, the Deity allowed the doctors to finish my work gradually, because He wanted to prepare the people for the change, and also to confirm my original inspiration.

I am well satisfied with the Deity's conduct of the case thus far, and I have no doubt but that He will continue to further it to the end, and, that the public will, sooner or later, see a special providence in the late President's removal.

Nothing but the political situation last spring justified his removal. The weak in the Republican party then was widening week by week, and I foresaw a lively war. My inspiration was to remove the late President alone, and thereby close the breach before it got so wide that nothing but a heartrending and desolated war could close it.

The last War cost the Nation a million of men and a billion of money. The Lord wanted to prevent a repetition of this desolation, and inspired me to execute His will.

Why did He inspire me in preference to some one else? Because I had the brains and nerve, probably, to do the work. The Lord does not employ incompetent persons to serve Him. He uses the best material he can find. No doubt there were thousands of Republicans who felt as I did about the late President ruining the Republican party, and had they the consequence, the nerve, and the brains and opportunity, and special authority from the Deity, they would have removed him.

I of all the world, was the only man who had authority from the Deity. Without the Deity's presence I never should have sought to remove the President.

This pressure destroyed my free agency. The Deity compelled me to do the act. Just as a highwayman compels a man to given up money after placing a pistol at the victim's head. The victim only knows it is absolutely wrong for him to give the money that his wife and children need, but how can he keep it with a pistol at his head. His free agency is destroyed, and he gives his money to save his life.

This irresistible pressure to remove the President was on me for thirty days, and it never left me when awake. It haunted me day and night. At last the opportunity came, and I shot him in the Baltimore & Potomac depot. As soon as I fired the shot the inspiration worked off, and I felt immensely relieved. I would not do it again for a million dollars.

Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung then and there.

It was the most insane, foolhardy act possible, and no one but a madman could have done it. But the pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done it if I had died the next moment.

Heretofore political grievances have been adjusted by war or the ballot.

Had Jefferson Davis and a dozen or two of his co-traitors been shot dead in January, 1861, no doubt our Rebellion never would have been.

Gen. Grant suppressed one war, and Providence and I saved the Nation.

As time advances the public will appreciate this fact more and more.

Today—Christmas, 1881—I am in jail, and have been since July 2.

I have borne my confinement patiently and quietly, knowing that my vindication would come.

Twice I have been shot at, and came near being shot dead, but the Lord kept me harmless. Like the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, not a hair on my head has been singed, because the Lord, whom I served when I sought to remove the President, has taken care of me.

My trial seems to be progressing well. Judge Cox I consider just the man for the case. He is able, conscientious, and careful. I have a bright jury, and I wish them to pass on my case. I judge them rare good men. They listen with the greatest interest to the testimony and addresses, and I presume they will give this case their most solemn attention, and dispose of it according to the facts and law, and I believe the high-toned press of the Nation will acquiesce in their verdict.

The prosecution have introduced certain witnesses who are guilty of rank perjury, and it has excited my wrath, and I have denounced them in plain language.

I hate the mean, deceptive way of the prosecution. My opinion of the District-Attorney is well known.

The defense has been unfortunate in having insufficient counsel, but, notwithstanding this, I expect justice to be done me, and my motive and inspiration vindicated. People are saying: "Well, if the Lord did it, let it go."

I expect this spirit will grow.

I am highly pleased with Gen. Arthur. He is doing splendidly in his new position. Had Gen. Garfield done as well, he probably would have been alive today. He was a good man, but a weak politician.

I am especially pleased with Gen. Arthur's conciliatory spirit and wisdom toward the opposition. It is exactly what I wished him to do—viz.: unite the factions of the Republican party, to the end that the Nation may be happy and prosperous.

My life has been a rather sad one.

My mother died when I was 7.

My father was a good man and an able one, but a fanatic in religion.

Under his influence, I got into the Oneida Community at 19, and remained six years.

Three years after this I was unfortunately married, and so continued for four years. Soon after I was divorced. I went on to theology.

Three years of my life in the Oneida Community was one of constant suffering. My married life the same.

My theological life one of anxiety, but I was happier at that than anything else, because I was serving the Lord.

My life has been desolated.

During my six years in the Oneida Community I got estranged from my relatives. I might as well have been in State's prison or the lunatic asylum. I was never able to forgive my father for running me into that Community. If it had not been for this I should have had a far happier life.

But, let it go.

Forgetting things behind, I press forward.

I have no doubt as to my spiritual destiny. I have always been a lover of the Lord, and whether I live one year or thirty, I am His.

As a matter of fact, I presume I shall live to be President.

Today, 1,881 years ago, the Savior of mankind was born in poverty and obscurity. He moved up and down Judea, and spoke as one having authority. Vast multitudes followed Him. He cast out devils, healed the sick, restored the blind and the diseased, told the multitude who He was, and what He came for: that God the Father had sent Him to point the race the way to eternal life.

This wonderful Being had nowhere to lay His head. He had no money, and had no friends. He never traveled. He never wrote a book. He was hated, despised, and finally crucified as a vile imposter.

Then back He went to the bosom of the Father.

During His ministry He drew around Himself a few despised individuals who were at once as Himself. They had no money, and no standing in society, and were mostly fishermen.

Outwardly, like most other great events in human history, the origin of Christianity was an absolute failure.

It was like the seed planted, and it had grown little by little. Time has developed it into a gigantic tree, overhanging the habitable globe. The mob crucified the Savior of mankind, and Paul, His great apostle, went to ignominious death.

This happened many centuries ago, for eighteen centuries have exerted as tremendous influence on the civilization of the race as the despised Galilean and His great apostle. They did their work and left the result with the Almighty Father, and so must all inspired men. They must do their work and leave the result with the Deity.

Whatever becomes of them personally, the worst that men can do is to kill you. But they cannot prevent your name and work from going thundering down the ages. God always avenges those who injure His men.

Christ's contemporaries slaughtered the Almighty's only Son, but He got even with the Jewish race at the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, when Titus, the Roman General, razed that city to the ground and slaughtered over 1,100,000 Jews, and from that day to this Jews have been a despised and down-trodden race.

The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind sure.

Woe unto any man or men that persecute God's man. The Almighty will follow them in this world, and in the next.

Take my own case.

When the pressure to remove the President came on me, I spent two weeks in prayer to make sure of the Deity's will.

At the end of two weeks my mind was fixed to the political necessity for his removal, and I have never had the slightest doubt since about the divinity of the act and the necessity for it.

Thus far the Deity has fortnered the act to my entire satisfaction. He knows I simply executed His will, and I know it, and a great many people are beginning to see it, and they will see it more and more as time advances. I put up my life on the Deity's inspiration, and I have got come to grief yet. I have no idea I shall, because I do not think I am destined to be slain or hung, but that is a matter for the Deity to pass on, and not me. Whatever the mode of my exit from the world, I have no doubt but my name and work will go thundering down the ages.

But woe unto the man that kill me—privately or judicially.

UNITED STATES JAIL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Christmas, 1881.

PROGRESS.

IT IS SLOWLY TOWARDS THE GALLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Guiteau was not quite as abusive and insulting in his remarks today as he has been, although impudent enough, nevertheless. It was a bad day for him. The testimony of the case witness examined, Dr. McDonald, Medical Superintendent of the New York City Hospital for the Insane—a gentleman who has had over 6,000 insane persons under his treatment, and who has made insanity a special study for almost a score of years—being most damaging to the further existence of the least structure of his assumed insanity. The principal points made in the Doctor's testimony on the assumed ways in relation to Guiteau's alleged in-

sponsible to the temptation to murder President Garfield, to the non-existence of moral insanity, and the course of conduct followed by the assassin in his attempt to feign insanity. The keen analysis of Guiteau's acts and utterances since the shooting made by the witness, with his convictions thereon, based on such an extensive experience as stated by him today, must carry weight with the jury. The authoritative assertions of the witness that the insane generally commit their acts of violence without preparation.

WHEN AN INSANE MOTIVE,

without selecting weapons, and without preparation for their own safety or regard for the bystanders or surroundings, show Guiteau in the light of his careful preparations to insure his own safety to have been anything but insane. So, also, his own universal, based on large experience—that an impulse successfully resisted for one or three weeks was not properly speaking, an irresistible impulse—is damaging to Guiteau's theory of alleged inspirative irresistibus influence over him. While Dr. McDonald was giving his views as an expert, Guiteau repeatedly interrupted him in an impudent way, but for once the torrent of his abuse was checked, and his interruptions did not apparently discommode the witness.

DR. D. D. RICHARDSON,

of the insane department of the Philadelphia Almshouse, who has been here for four weeks in attendance on the trial, being summoned both by defense and prosecution, says: "Depravity and pure cussedness, or, what is better, devilishness, is Guiteau's trouble, and not insanity. I have examined the assassin several times, and have been an almost constant attendant upon the court, and do not believe Guiteau to be insane at all. After Dr. Samuel Wootton and myself had our first examination (and it was very thorough) we were convinced of the sanity of the man, and informed Counselor Scoville that we could be of no use to the defense. You will notice that Guiteau started out with the theory of inspiration and insanity, but, after all the doctors declared that he was sane, he suddenly changed his tactics, and claimed that he was insane only just before and on the 2d of July. He was not insane and has not been.

HIS WHOLE CAREER,

as told by himself in the court-room, shows depravity and a deeply debased nature, with a large percentage of devilishness. There is a wide difference between insanity and depravity, and the line should and will be distinctly drawn in this case before it closes. I did not find Guiteau's head to be remarkable for shape. There are a dozen cranks in the almshouse who have better heads than he, and many persons with worse who have plenty of sense, and some intelligence about them."

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY CORKHILL

said today that the prosecution had only three witnesses (experts) to examine. The argument in the case he did not think would consume much time, as only Davidge and Porter would speak on the Government side for two hours each. Scoville, he thought, would spin his argument out at length, but he did not believe Reed would make a lengthy speech, as that he looked forward to an early conclusion of the trial.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The court was densely packed. Upon reaching his seat, Guiteau looked around smilingly and said: "I had a nice Christmas dinner, and hope everybody else did. I had lots of fruit, flowers, and lady visitors, and a good time generally."

Dr. A. B. McDonald, Superintendent of the Ward's Island Insane Hospital, testified that during his practice he had attended 6,000 cases of insanity, and given special attention to the study of insanity. The witness stated the difference between "delusions" and "insane delusions"—the one being subject of correction by judgment and the senses, and the latter not being correctible, and for that reason denominated an insane delusion—also illusions and hallucinations, giving illustrations from his own experience. He believed, judging from experience, that

THE CLAIM OF INSPIRATION

frequently asserted by insane persons proceeded from a source of hallucination or insane delusion, an affection of the senses.

The witness was then asked if persons acting under a claim of "inspiration" would indicate it in any other way than by their assertions, and replied: "Their actions and behavior would indicate it as well as their assertions. To illustrate it: A person claiming to be Jesus Christ, and acting under an inspiration, clothed himself like the Savior, gave away his property, and went out of doors, because the Savior 'had not where to lay His head.'"

The witness was asked if such persons would feel any apprehension of bodily injury, or would take any precaution to guard against danger. He replied: "Inspiration always overrides all fear, bodily pain, or injury, and renders the person who believes he is acting under inspiration wholly oblivious to such considerations."

The witness was asked if such persons usually planned with deliberation, and replied:

"ON THE CONTRARY,

their acts are sudden in both conception and execution, as a rule, and they seldom attempt to avoid consequences in any way."

"There are two kinds of insanity, Doctor," suggested the prisoner; "the crank insanity and the Abraham insanity. The latter is the school I belong to. Tell us what you think of Abraham, Doctor?"

The witness described what is commonly called temporary insanity, as where a man commits an act which is the only evidence of his insanity, and where a person is to all appearances perfectly sane in all other respects, both before and after the act.

Guiteau—That's just my case exactly.

Witness—I do not believe in such insanity, and in all my experience have

NEVER SEEN AN INSTANCE OF IT.

Dr. Corkhill—Doctor, we had a young man here from Chicago, an agnostic, who testified that one person in every five is insane. What would you say of that?

Scoville asked to have the question read by the reporter, and sharply rebuked the District-Attorney for persistent attempts to injure the character and to cast slurs upon witnesses for the defense. "I do not care," he continued, "to be continually objecting to such matters. He may continue to do so if he chooses. We will wait till we get to the jury."

Corkhill—Well, then, suppose you wait.

The witness (in reply to question)—In the group at which that young man makes one the other four will be pretty safe.

The witness thought a person acting under an inspiration to commit a certain deed would not be deterred from the commission of that act through any consideration of personal harm to other persons.

Guiteau—Oh,

YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT CRANKS.

Now, I don't belong to that school.

The witness visited the prisoner in his cell at the jail, remaining two hours, and making the usual mental examination in such cases. He talked over with the prisoner all the main incidents of his life up to and including the shooting of the President. The prisoner always spoke of the act as "My conception," and "Soon after I conceived of the removal of the President." The witness asked why. If the act was the Almighty's, and he was simply His agent, he was so particular as to practice his aim, and why he did not trust the details to the Almighty, and prisoner hesitated, flushed a little, and said: "The Almighty often trusts details to his agents." The witness talked at considerable length with the prisoner in regard to the crime, and asked him what plans or expectations he had for the future, and his reply was to the effect that while he did not consider himself infallible, he had studied up the subject of insanity, and believed he would be found by a jury to be

LEGALLY INSANE

at the time of the commission of the act, and would be acquitted. He was asked: "What do you propose will be done with you?" and replied: "I will be kept in an insane asylum, and I find under the law I can, after a few months, secure a commutation of sentence to pass upon my case, and of course they will find me sane and I will be discharged." The witness believed, from his examination and observation of the prisoner to-day, that he is a perfectly sane man.

The counsel then proposed a novel point to keep the reporters from publishing the testimony. "I have frequently noticed that in cases where violent interruptions have been made when the weight of evidence has been against the prisoner, that

THE REPORTERS

have failed to publish a word of the testimony for the defense, and that the verdict of the jury was rendered upon the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution."

The Court overruled the objection and exception was noted on the defense.

Guiteau, who had kept unusually quiet all through the morning, here addressed the witness (Scoville) without the show of excitement: "You are making a great ado about nothing, Doctor. I don't pretend that I am insane now. Tell us what you know about Abraham."

"GET YOUR MONEY AND GO HOME."

The witness, continuing, closely analyzed the conduct and remarks of the prisoner during the trial, and concluded that he had been playing a part ever since the first day. At the outset the prisoner, he said, had directed all his abuse against the District-Attorney, and afterward against all of them.

Guiteau—Well, you see, Doctor, Corkhill has corrupted the rest of them. Evil communications, you know, corrupt good manners.

The first hypothetical question of the prosecution was ready and objection made by the defense to the clause, "Assume that he killed an ex to his sister, which act the prisoner himself denies," on the ground that the witness could not be asked to pass upon a hypothetical question containing two propositions diametrically opposite.

After argument, the Court sustaining the objection, the prosecution modified their question, and in the modified form it was put to witness, his reply being: "I believe the person to have been sane." Objection to the question and reply was noted by the defense.

AFTER RECESS

Dr. McDonald again took the stand. Guiteau, who had just taken a seat, looked over to the jury and said: "These experts are doing the business with a good deal of parrot-like talk. Dr. McDonald has deviated somewhat from the course pursued by the rest of them. I deem it but justice to myself to say that I did not say to him that I had examined the law in regard to this matter."

Corkhill then read the second hypothetical question, upon which Guiteau commented as present, with such expressions as "That is absolutely false"; "That is that fellow Shaw's lie"; "That is all rubbish"; "It is nonody's business where I got the money"; "I did not kill him; the doctors killed him."

The witness answered: "Assuming the facts set forth to be true, and adding that statement to the others, it strengthens my opinion that the man was sane the 2d of July."

Exception to the question and answer was noted by the defense.

REED CONDUCTED A LONG CROSS-EXAMINATION,

and propounded a series of hypothetical questions, based upon the acts and conduct of the prisoner, to show such acts and such conduct would not be inconsistent with the theory of insanity. The witness admitted that insane persons were liable to be adjudged sane; that sane persons were liable to be adjudged insane. Scoville took up the cross-examination, and questioned the witness at some length relative to the symptoms and causes of insanity. The witness stated that insanity was the result of a diseased brain, and was asked: "Are you not confounding cause and effect? And cannot the unusual excitation of the emotions, or excessive worry, and care, and anxiety overturn their reason, and cause a disease of the brain?" The witness admitted that such might be the case, with some qualification; that overwork, care, and anxiety might produce dyspepsia, which, with other causes, might lead to insanity, and that would make necessary a disease of the brain, and a disease of the brain would, in its turn, stimulate insanity.

Question—Well, now, is it not a fact that you learn that the brain is diseased from the evidence of unsoundness of mind?

Answer—From that and from physical indications also.

Pending further cross-examination, the court adjourned till tomorrow.

OUR EDUCATORS.

Illinois County Superintendents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The County Superintendents' section of the State Teachers' Association continued its session today, with State-Superintendent Slade presiding. Among the County Superintendents present are Mrs. Phoebe A. Taylor, Alexander County; George C. Morton, Carroll; George R. Shawhan, Champaign; George W. Smith, Clay; T. J. Lee, Coles; George I. Teibot, De Kalb; B. A. Armstrong, Ford; W. J. Roberts, Greene; J. F. Arnold, Jasper; Robert Brand, Jo Daviess; C. R. Mann, Kane; C. C. Duffy, Kendall; Miss Mary R. West, Knox; A. H. Babin, Lake; James H. Preston, Lee; M. Tombaugh, Livingston; J. A. Miller, McLean; John Trainer, Macon; G. W. Grubb, Macoupin; Charles S. Edwards Jr., Marshall; C. M. Sevier, Morgan; John T. Hay, Orie; Miss May L. Reed, Piatt; S. H. Hood, Randolph; James McQuilkin, St. Clair; George E. Loomis, Whiteside; Mrs. M. L. Carpenter, Winnebago.

The first hour today was devoted to discussing the question of "County Normal Schools, Their Organization, Financial Support, and Course of Study." Superintendent Lane, of Cook, was not present, but his opinions were read by Mr. Pillsbury, of the State Superintendent's office. Mr. Brand, of Jo Daviess, followed, and an informal discussion closed the topic.

Another hour was devoted to the consideration of the question, "What Steps Should Superintendents Do to Improve the Taste for Good Literature?" This was discussed by Messrs. Arnold of Jasper, G. W. Grubb of Macoupin, and the Rev. W. H. Crow of Pike.

Under the topic, "To What Extent Is It Advisable or Legal for County Superintendents to Issue Certificates Without Examination?" papers were read by Charles R. Mann, of Kane, and Gilbert A. Burgess, of Pike.

John Trainer, of Macon, opened the afternoon session with a paper on normal schools, which P. L. Lee, of Coles, followed with a discussion to the effect that State normal schools have curtailed their usefulness and should be done away with as a matter of economy. This was promptly tabled without much discussion, and a resolution adopted to the effect that these institutions were invaluable to the educational interests of the State.

"Graduation in County Schools" was discussed in papers by S. A. Armstrong, of Ford, and John H. Abbott, of Marion.

A resolution was adopted expressing the sentiment of the Superintendents present in favor of a law providing that no teachers' certificates be issued to males under 21 years of age and females under 18.

Mr. Rae's resolution expressing the opinion that the General Assembly should by appropriation provide a fund for the maintenance of teachers' institutes was adopted. A resolution favoring a fee of $1 for teachers' certificates was opposed by Mr. Lee, of Coles, who feared that it would be tortured into a bribe for a certificate, but was supported by a vote of 11 to 10. The Superintendents then adjourned to participate in the exercises of the General Association of Teachers.

Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The twenty-eighth annual session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association opened this evening in the spacious Representative Hall at the State House with a large number of representative teachers from all portions of the State in attendance. The number arriving on the afternoon trains today filled up the hotels, indicating an unusually large attendance tomorrow and Thursday, and also furnished the advance guard of agents from the school-book publishing houses with subjects upon which to exercise their fascinating blandishments. The proceedings this evening were opened with prayer, when Gov. Oglesby was introduced, and delivered the address of welcome. The Governor's address was favorably received, and elicited frequent applause, as well as a vote of thanks. After a song by the Chicago Quartet, E. A. Gastman, of Decatur, delivered the annual address of the President. He recalled some interesting incidents in the early history of the association, reviewing its inception and early meetings at length, and making copious annotations from the musty minutes of the first sessions. By calling upon the audience to show hands, it was discovered that there were present four of those who attended the Chicago meeting in 1856, twelve who were at Decatur in 1857, and eleven who were at Bloomington in 1858. Twelve former Presidents of the association were present tonight. In conclusion, Mr. Gastman held that the association had secured the present school system of Illinois through the efforts of its early members, and omitted Simon Wicks, of Lee County, with equally full appreciation of service in securing the first school legislation. Remarks by State Superintendent Slade and others concluded this evening's session.

Indiana Colleagues and State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—All the sessions of the Indiana College Association today were well attended. The President, Dr. Thomas, of Hanover College, in his annual address, at Hanover College Station, by President Tuttle, of Wabash, and President Fisher, of the College and the Commissioner of Public Schools, Hoosh and Prof. Dennis, before the Association, all strongly favoring the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, which provides for the appointment of a commissioner of common schools, who shall be a practical educator, and who shall have the power to appoint a deputy. The evening session of the Association was held tonight with a large attendance. Dr. Thomas, President of the Association, delivered the annual address. Prof. Stewart, the retiring President of the Indiana Academy of Science, delivered an inaugural address. The meeting will continue during tomorrow and Thursday.

The Standard Oil crowd will be heard the next time that Mary Nelson will not cause or help. Dunlit not. Not another column.

A CRUEL FATE.

An Extraordinary Catastrophe Involving a Hideous Blunder.

A Gang of Thirty Stevedores Were Unloading a Steamer.

The Vessel Took Fire from an Explosion of Some Kind.

Being a Mass of Flames, People at Once Out Her Loose from the Dock.

Nineteen Imprisoned Victims Were Thus Slowly Roasted to Death.

Their Vigorous Efforts to Break Out of Their Prison of Fire.

Ten Persons on the Dock Badly Burned or Battered by the Explosion.

This Horrible Thing Happened Monday at West Point, Va., on York River.

Nineteen Persons Set Adrift in a Burning Boat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27.—The most terrible steamboat disaster of the year in Virginia took place to-day at West Point, at the head of York River, resulting in the death of nineteen men and the frightful wounding of about ten more. It was about 12 o'clock, and the new steamer West Point was being loaded and unloaded at the wharves of the Clyde Line.

THE SCENE

was one of unusual animation, and the negro stevedores were singing at their work and having a merry Christmas of it. Many of them had been pushed up to their invigorating task by a pull at the rejuvenating whisky-jar which on Christmas occasions is generally circulated among them. Several Northern passengers who were waiting for the train were standing a short distance from the wharf, interested in the picturesque and novel sight presented at the time, when they were startled by

A LOUD EXPLOSION,

which blinded them for the moment. As the smoke cleared away they saw particles of the vessel's timbers falling into the water, into which it had been scattered, and the whole length of the boat was one mass of flames, which shot higher and higher as barrel after barrel of the 500 barrels of gasoline stored on her exploded. Some of the wharf officers, in order to prevent the spread of the conflagration, at once had the doomed boat cut from her moorings, and she drifted up the tide slowly. The hull of the boat was of iron, and

DEEP DOWN IN THE IRON PRISON

fourteen of the jolly truck-pushers were at work when the explosion took place. Their only means of egress was through the lower deck, which was one mass of scathing fire, and their fate, cooped up by the iron walls which were fast growing red-hot, was horrible to contemplate. The great crowd which the explosion brought to the shore was forced to stand and see the vessel floating out in the middle of the stream, unable to lend a succoring hand. As she went slowly out, they could hear the

SCREAMS OF ANGUISH

from beneath the flames, and some who were nearer heard the rapid battering of trucks against the bottom of the boat. The roasting stevedores, in their desperation, were using their trucks as battering-rams against the iron plates of the boat, which they in vain essayed to break from their rivets. The sounds soon ceased, one by one, and the smothered cries were not heard long, the doomed gang being roasted alive. Such of the crew and stevedores as had been near the wharf when the explosion occurred managed to jump off and save themselves.

THE PEOPLE.

The Captain of the steamer J. R. Billups was on the wharf at the time, and escaped unhurt.

First-Mate Peter Geoghegon was blown overboard and badly hurt.

Second-Mate Bohannon was hurt badly on the head, face, and hands.

John Jarvis, the colored fireman, was inside the boiler at the time cleaning it out, and was baked to a cinder, where he lay. As soon as the fated steamer was gone from the wharf, a lifeboat was put off and cruised around her as near as the intense heat would permit. The crew discovered

A LITTLE NEGRO BOY,

Sam Garlick, who had been on the upper deck when the explosion took place. He had at first been stunned, but, quickly recovering consciousness, he had seized a plank and flung himself overboard. He was rescued, but he was the only remnant of a living being seen. The others died in their iron hold, unseen by the throng on shore, who could only tell by their cries of anguish what they were undergoing.

WHAT CAUSED THE EXPLOSION

is a mystery. The West Point at the time had on 300 barrels of gasoline and a cargo of miscellaneous freight. Officers are of the opinion that the explosion of a barrel of oil could not have been attended with such violent results, as nearly the whole of the starboard side of the vessel was blown off. Several experts advance the theory that a package of dynamite had been smuggled on board in the freight, and that the jarring of the boat by the running of the trucks caused it to explode. The following is a full list

OF THE KILLED;

White—The stevedore, L. S. Bradford, West Point; the mess-boy (name unknown), of Baltimore; Eddy Keary, Richmond.

Colored—John Jarvis, the fireman, of Baltimore; J. Staples, Alex. Wilson, Joe Johnson, Lee Jennings, Benjamin Smith, Richard Loveland, of Yorktown; Sam Watkins, Sheppard Taylor, Wilson Bayford, and Horace Bibbs, of West Point; Nelson Starke, of New Kent County; Charles Tyler, of Sweethall; Albert Jackson, Jack Parker, and Adolphus Babbitt.

SUPERSTITIOUS SAILORS

have regarded the steamer West Point with distrust from the first, and some actually refused to work on her for the reason that she was looked upon as an unlucky boat. Nov. 28, 1880, the steamer Shirly in some mysterious way caught fire at midnight and was not only consumed, but set fire to the extensive wharves on the Clyde and Richmond & Danville Companies, and totally destroyed them. The Shirly before this had had many accidents, and was regarded as unlucky. Upon her iron hull the new steamer West Point was built, and she had

ONLY MADE HER SECOND TRIP

yesterday when the war horses. She floated up the tide to a point about two miles above the wharf, where she ran aground and broke in two. In order to avoid the superstition as to the Shirley, the new steamer was called the West Point, but she was as often called the New Shirley, and today in West Point there are rumors that she is over loaded. She was built at a cost of $75,000, and belonged to the York River Line. Half of the men killed had families.

THE SMALL TOWN OF WEST POINT

is the scene of general mourning. Before the accident the streets presented a lively appearance, but as soon as the news spread business was entirely suspended, and men, women, and children flocked to the wharf. The cries of those who had sons, husbands, and brothers on board were heartrending, and some had to be held back in their mad efforts to rush into the water and attempt to rescue the imprisoned ones. Just before the crash took place the negroes at work in the mill were singing and laughing, while the echoes in the long flue of their connection at their wheezed their tunes. Inside of a few hours the steamer sunk to the bottom of the river, carrying her dead and dying to a watery sepulchre. Most of those who were standing near the steamer at the time were burned by the blaze which flew up over them. Dick Loveland, one of the lightest-hearted of the negro truckers, and known as the best of the gang, had just before the explosion stowed his trunk into the vessel, improvising a song of his own, beginning:

Shine along! shine along!
My home is in de garden.
Hurry up, nigger! Hurry up, nigger!
Let's git rid er dis burden.

DETAILS.

To the Western Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27.—The four men drowned formed four-fifths of a gang stowing cotton in the aft hold, and as soon as the gang heard the explosion and saw the rapid spread of the fire they, together with the boy assisting them, made for the starboard port and plunged into the river. Just then a large section slid off the deck, and, falling upon them, disabled four so they sank at once. The fifth saved himself by swimming back to the wharf, while the boy succeeded in getting on the floating hatch and was recovered by a boat from shore. The name of the four drowned men were Jennings, Taylor, Starke, and Tiler. The cause of the explosion is as yet a mystery.

PASSENGERS

on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which runs its West Point line in connection with Baltimore, who arrived today from West Point, state that they were utterly unable to account for the disaster. They say the only fire on board was under the boiler which ran the hoisting engine, and the engineer running it remained at his post and was unhurt. The hold had been opened nearly two hours when the explosion occurred, so theories of boiler or confined gas explosion are done away with.

The Advantage of a Breach Presentation in the Case of a Torpedo.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 27.—While John McCleary in the employ of Roberts & Co., was torpedoing a well near Haymaker today, the shell made a flaw of oil, and threw the torpedo out, causing an explosion of forty-eight pounds of nitro-glycerine. McCleary started to run as soon as he discovered the well was about to flow. His coat-tail was cut off as smoothly as if done by a tailor. His posterior and the back of his thighs and arms were lacerated by flying stone, wood, and oil. He was thrown about 100 feet, and escaped with only a continued spanking, when he fell from fright and fatigue. No bones were broken, and the physicians think he will be about in a fortnight. His escape from death is the most remarkable in the oil region. The derrick was reduced to splinters, and windows were broken in a house half a mile away.

Accidents to River Steamers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—The Paris C. Brown, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, burst a steam-pipe yesterday morning near Catfish Bend. The pipe burst about twenty feet aft the boiler, scalding twelve of the crew, three fatally. Three negro roustabouts jumped overboard, and have not been seen since. Jamie T. Hilliday, chief engineer, arrived in this city this afternoon with the damaged pipe. The work of repairing at once began. The necessary repairs will consume two or three days.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—The Fleetwing, from Vicksburg, broke the iron of the piston-head of the starboard engine last night below Baton Rouge, and was towed to the city this morning. The upper coast packet St. Mary broke a shaft last night while near Bonnet Carre, and was towed to this city this evening by the R. E. Springer for repairs.

A Fall of Six Hundred Feet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 27.—This morning the lifeless body of John Murphy, a railroad man who had been on a spree yesterday, was found at the bottom of the Denmark coal shaft. He had fallen into the shaft, which is 625 feet deep, during the night, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Murphy was a bachelor, past 40 years of age.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

GUNDOR, Ark., Dec. 27.—Watson's mill was blown up last evening. The casualties are Charles Keel killed, and Cool French fatally wounded. Allen Crein, R. J. Sappington, and L. McFarland were seriously injured. The mill is a total loss.

A Collision.

HARRISON, Dec. 27.—Owing to a heavy fog a collision occurred on the Patapsco River between the steamboats Tangier and Pilot Boat, resulting in the damage to considerable shore. Both boats had portions of their woodwork crushed and broken. No one was injured.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

UPPER M. Y., Dec. 27.—Irwin's shade-factory was damaged $15,000 and the fireman killed today by the explosion of the boiler.

FINANCIAL.

Recession: Following the Failure of the Bank at Hillsboro, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Dec. 27.—The failure of the bank of Haskell, Harris & Co., of this city, was publicly made known yesterday, though it was known on Saturday night and all day Sunday that the bank had failed. The bank was one of the oldest in the county, being over twenty years old. It was considered by the general public to be sound, but it is now declared by those conversant with its affairs that it had been rotten to the core for some time, and that the crash which came last Saturday was only a question of time. It has always gone under the name of Haskell, Harris & Co., but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Haskell has not been connected with it for some time. Mr. Wooten Harris was President, and Mr. W. A. Young the principal stockholder and Director. About a year ago Mr. Samuel Young, the cashier, committed suicide, or at least that was the general opinion, and since his death Henry Harris, the eldest son of Mr. Harris, has been acting as cashier and bookkeeper. The liabilities of the bank are about $120,000. The assets have not yet been estimated. Mr. W. A. Young, the other Director of the bank, until this calamity has always stood high in the estimation of the community. He has been a resident of this county during all his life. He owned several hundred acres of land in this county, and was an extensive stock and grain dealer. Just on the day that the bank broke he peaked his trunks and purchased a ticket for New Mexico, but his creditors, learning of his departure, had him on the train the same last night and brought here on a charge of embezzlement. A large and angry crowd met Young at the depot, and threats of violence were made. He had his preliminary trial last night before R. P. Hamilton, Esq., Peter Hamilton, his counsel Maj. R. McWilliams and Wm. Abbott. His bond was fixed at $6,000, which was given by his father, Samuel Young. The feeling against Mr. Young is very bitter. Mr. Wooten Harris, the President of the bank, has always enjoyed the confidence of the people, and has always been considered a model business man. He has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of this county for a number of years, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He is now in the country, having gone there to hold a meeting. Excitement is still great here, many persons having lost all the money they had.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

UPPER M. Y., Dec. 27.—Irwin's shade-factory was damaged $15,000 and the fireman killed today by the explosion of the boiler.

Massachusetts Matters.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the creditors of Little & Moulton, shoe manufacturers, at Georgetown, Mass., who failed recently for $134,000, an offer of 65 cents on the dollar was accepted.

Hiram A. Pratt, a member of the Common Council of Somerville, charged with appropriating $1,200 of the money of the city, $1,320 collected since April, refunded the money to the city treasurer, and a special committee of the council was appointed to investigate the matter.

A Wholesale Liquor House at Little Rock, Ark., in Trouble.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—The wholesale liquor house of I. & L. Ehrenburg today made an assignment to Elias Navaro for the benefit of creditors. Neither assets nor liabilities were obtained.

The Alabama Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27.—State-Treasurer Vincent has forwarded to New York and Mobile funds to meet the interest due Jan. 1 on the Alabama bonds. Interest will also be paid here on any bonds presented. More than half the bonded debt of the State is held by Alabamians.

JOURNALISTIC.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—Henry Mosell, of Pittsburg, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, and some associates, of Cincinnati, have purchased of Comly, Francisco & Co. the Ohio State Journal, and will take charge Jan. 1. The new company has a capital stock of $100,000. Mr. J. W. Finnicum, the retiring manager, will visit California, and the West, and will not resume the newspaper field.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The Australian steamer brings silver $120,000 in gold dust and bullion, which goes to the mint. She presents a still greater amount consigned to Central De Pauw.

WASHINGTON.

No New Light Cast on the Expenditures in the Treasury.

Mr. Calkins' Preparations for Reporting on the Contested Elections.

Measures Which Will Be Advanced for Relieving the Supreme Court.

Mullett, the Great Architect of the Grant Period, Again in High Feather.

Democratic Prognostications Affecting the Republican Leaders and Their Party.

A Prominent Congressman Preparing a Speech on the Star-Route Mail Service.

Further Idea of the Frauds Perpetrated under Brady's Conduct of His Office.

TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Senate committee investigating the expenditure of the contingent funds had a lengthy session today, and took a recess until next Tuesday. Among the witnesses called today was McDermott, who had the contract for repairing the Treasury wagons. He was examined at some length, but the work of going over his books being found a somewhat lengthy job, he was instructed to go through his accounts and put them in such shape that the committee might examine them without wasting time. During the recess members of the committee will go over the work they have already done, and lay plans for the future conduct of the investigation.

ONE OF THE SENATORS

on the committee said tonight that when they first started in the work of investigation they were in the dark almost as to how to get at the truth, owing to the complicated methods of the department, but now, having familiarized themselves with the work, they are able to go forward intelligently. He said an impression was abroad that the committee would do little more than go over the report of the Mellon Committee. Such an impression was erroneous, and their report, when it came to be presented, would show this. They would go into every detail that could shed light on the expenditures. The committee have not yet outbounded the investigation of the conduct of the Sherman Bureau in the Corcoran Building.

THEIR FURTHER INQUIRIES

in this direction will be extended to the alleged employment in the bureau of clerks of the Treasury Department, to the purchase of material for the publication of the Washington World, a Sherman campaign paper, and to the transactions of those in charge of the bureau, and the contractors who did business for the department. It is noticed as a singular fact that those in charge of the Sherman bureau have, since the defeat of Sherman's candidature for the Presidency, quarreled with almost every contractor who supplied them with stationery or furniture.

ANOTHER POINT

made by a Senator who is of the Investigating Committee is that there must be some reason why those in charge of the Sherman bureau never settled any of the bills contracted by them, but went off leaving them to be settled by the department, or by any one to whom the contractors sent them. Since the committee has begun its investigation it has called for and had printed the account of the expenditure of the contingent fund in the Treasury during the past fiscal year, which bears out the statement of members of the committee that they are not confining their investigation to the period of Sherman's administration.

CONTESTS.

PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Representative Calkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, has been engaged the past few days in a preliminary work preparing for the printer the testimony in the contested cases referred to his committee. Thus far the testimony in the three following cases has been prepared: Anderson vs. Reed, Maine; Buchanan vs. Manning, Mississippi; Bishop vs. Finley, Florida. It is expected that the testimony in several other cases will be ready for the printer before the reassembling of Congress next week. The testimony in most of the cases is very voluminous, and it is quite probable that a month will elapse before the printed testimony in any case will be ready for the committee; so it will be late in January before the committee can commence the real work of investigation in any particular case. Chairman Calkins has divided the full committee into

THREE SUB-COMMITTEES,

and has arranged the following assignment of cases:

Lowe vs. Wheeler, Alabama; Bibbs vs. Finlay, Florida; Anderson vs. Reed, Maine; Cook vs. Cutts, Iowa; Gillette vs. Herndon, Alabama; Strobach vs. Herbert, Alabama; Smith vs. Shelley, Alabama; to a sub-committee of Hazelton, Thompson, Ranney, Paul, and Beltzhoover.

Mackey vs. O'Connor, South Carolina; Lanier vs. King, Louisiana; Semmeghaus vs. Pratt, Missouri; Lee vs. Richardson, South Carolina; Bailey vs. Barbour, Virginia; Smith vs. Robertson, Louisiana; to a sub-committee consisting of Waite, Hitchis, Miller, Davis, and Moulton.

McDowell vs. George, Oregon; Mahon vs. Oats, Alabama; Lynch vs. Chalmers, Mississippi; Buchanan vs. Manning, Mississippi; Stolbran vs. Aiken, South Carolina; Cannon vs. Campbell, Utah; Stovall vs. Cabell, Virginia; to Chairman Calkins, Representatives Pettibone, Jacobs, Atherton, and Jones.

MULLETT.

THE GENIUS WHO DESIGNED OUR BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM-HOUSE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury under Grant, yesterday put on file an application for appointment as General Superintendent of Federal Buildings now in course of construction. He is strongly backed by Gen. Grant and the leading Stalwarts of New York. Should the appointment be made by Secretary Folger, it will probably be followed by the removal of Supervising Architect Hill, and the appointment of Mullett's partner, Gen. Steinmetz, of Brooklyn, in his place.

SUPREME COURT.

PLANS FOR ITS RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—It is pretty well settled that the Committee of the American Bar Association will, at its meeting in New York in February, adopt a plan for the relief of the United States Supreme Court, which consists of eight Judges. A member of the court is authority for the statement that this action will be taken in deference to the wishes of the Supreme Court rather than for any other reason. He says the Judges of this court are unalterably opposed to the other plan, which looks to the subdivision of the present bench into separate chambers, each with jurisdiction over certain classes of cases. They judges think, in the first place, that this plan will not give the relief sought; that it would not enable the court,

EVEN THOUGH IT TRIPLED ITS CAPACITY FOR WORK,

to hear the cases coming up as promptly as they should be heard, to say nothing of relieving the docket of the many cases now accumulated. In the second place, the Supreme Judges think it would lessen the dignity and influence of the court to divide it up for the sake of gaining

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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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UNSUCCESSFUL ATT

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—
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LEONARD BACON.

HIS HIS DISTINGUISHED SON CAST TEARS
Father's Body to the Grave.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—The funeral of Dr. Leonard Bacon was largely attended at Center Church today. There was a short service of prayer at the late residence of the deceased before the funeral service in

NEW YORK.

Counting Up the Losses in the Bonded Warehouse Fire.

The Fire Underwriters Taking Steps to Protect Their Interests.

Partial List of Losses and the Amount of Insurance.

Further Developments in the Palmer Defalcation at Newark, N. J.

A Sudden Ending of the Railroad War Predicted by Vanderbilt.

Preparations for the Reception of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty.

Phenomenal Activity Noticeable in Various Branches of the Iron Market.

The Bodies of Small-Pox Victims Exhumed and Transported on the Cars.

Rapid Increase of Scarlet-Fever—Death of an Old Circus Man—Items.

FIRE LOSSES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters was held in the rooms of the Fire Patrol, at No. 115 Broadway, this afternoon to consider what united action was necessary to secure a minimum of loss on the South street fire of Christmas Eve. The amount of insurance on the storehouses and their contents has not even yet been estimated, and one of the underwriters said that probably two months or more will elapse before it will be possible to adjust the losses and insurance. It is believed that the loss will not fall short of $1,500,000, and it is quite possible that it will exceed that figure. The warehouses were stored with merchandise in bond belonging to merchants all over the country, and much of it as yet unidentified. To secure the better protection of goods of this class was

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THE MEETING

today, and two committees of five members each were appointed to take charge of this property. The committee for the store at Nos. 72 and 74 South street, includes Charles Halsey, of the London & Globe Fire-Insurance Company; Samuel D. Blagden, of the North British & Mercantile Company; John W. Oakley, of the Continental; Charles Sewell, of the Commercial Union; and George M. Coit, who represents the Hartford Companies, having risks on the buildings and their contents. The second committee, which is to take charge of the store at Nos. 71 and 73 South street, is composed of Charles Halsey; Alfred Peck, who represents the Boston, Providence, and Rhode Island companies interested in the losses; David Aden, of the American Fire-Insurance Company; E. R. Kennedy, of the Boston Board of Underwriters; and George D. Patterson, of the Clinton Fire-Insurance Company. The committees were instructed to make arrangements with the Government to take the goods out of bond, and to remove them to some place where they can be protected from further damage, and the meeting then adjourned.

AMONG THE LOSSES

which have been ascertained and the insurances fixed are the following: On the three buildings Nos. 73 and 74 South street, No. 83 Duperster street, and No. 102 Maiden lane, owned by the Wetmore estate, the loss is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000. The South street building is insured in the Howard, National, Knickerbocker, American, and Continental Companies for $5,000 in each; the Depeyster street building for $10,000 in the Royal Company of London, and the Maiden lane building for $7,000 in the Equitable of this city. Genaro, Fernandez & Co., tobacconists, had a stock insured for $7,500 and $5,000, and are insured for $2,000 in the Commercial Union and for $5,000 in the North British and Mercantile Company. Loseno, Pendas & Co. lose $60,000 and hold policies of $5,000 each in the German-American, Manufacturers, British, Royal, and Liverpool & London Assurance Companies, and $10,000 in the Commercial Union. The loss of F. Miranda & Co. is about $80,000, and the firm is insured for $45,000 in some twenty-five companies of this city. In policies ranging from $5,000 to $2,000. Leonard Friedman & Co. estimate their loss at from $45,000 to $50,000, and are fully covered in the Liverpool & London & Globe and other companies. A. Blanco loses about $3,000, which was not insured; and Hidalgo & Co. between $30,000 and $35,000, insured for $7,500.

OTHER LOSSES AND INSURANCES

are as follows: O'Donohue & Foster, $8,000, fully insured in the London Assurance Company; J. Moerigo Jr. & Co., $3,000, covered by the North British Company; Simon Auerbach, $7,500, insured for $7,000 in the Globe and Mercantile of Boston; J. Schook, about $6,000, insured for $4,000 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn, and $1,000 in the Royal and Ætna and $15,000 each in the Liverpool & London & Globe and the North British; M. F. Tunora, of Brooklyn, about $8,000, insured for $3,000 in the Liverpool & London & Globe; Charles W. Felle, $7,000, insured in the Washington of Providence, R. I.; G. F. Gilman & Co., $30,000, fully covered in the Liverpool & London & Globe; E. G. Friend, $10,000, insured in the Hamburg-Magdeburg for $5,000 and for $2,000 each in the Transatlantic-Commercial Union, and the Queen.

THE AGGREGATE INSURANCE

on the property of W. T. Reeve & Co. in the building at No. 239 Broadway, which was burned on Saturday night, amounts to $160,500, and the loss by the fire is estimated at $125,000. Alvah Hall & Co., dealers in umbrellas in the same building, suffered to the extent of about $20,000, and were insured in different companies for $18,000.

PALMER, OF NEWARK.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A CONFESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Mayor of Newark, with several city officials, including the members of the Finance Committee, visited the jail to confer with Auditor Palmer concerning his defalcations. His counsel refused to permit the interview, but Mr. Golden, the Examiner of Accounts, who saw Palmer, stated that he told him that the items already ascertained by the experts to have been forgeries were part of the bulk of his stealings. His defalcations had been in the sinking fund, interest account, the deficiency and tax levy accounts. Palmer had also pointed out to the examiner the item of other embezzlements aggregating $75,000, these items not including any of those which have been already uncovered by the examination of his books. He said he

HAD NOT FORGED THE SIGNATURE OF THE MAYOR,

or of the City Council, or of the City Clerk, to any of the warrants or checks with which his embezzlements had been accomplished. He had prepared papers and proofs of regularity which deceived these officials as often as he needed to outwit them and their signatures were genuine. The Treasurer accepted his word on all official business without question, and he had no difficulty in assuming that official's name to whatever papers he desired. He confessed that he had known of Hall's defalcations, but had never dared to denounce him as a faithless official, for the reason that he was afraid of being exposed himself, and he completely exonerated Mr. Dickerson, his assistant, from either knowledge of his frauds or complicity with him in their perpetration. Three years ago Palmer was asked whether he had a safe upon Hall. He replied that he had, though his books were a little behind.

THE STORIES OF AN INTIMACY

existing between the two dishonest officials is also denied. Neither spoke of the other, and when Hall's name was mentioned in Palmer's presence it was always received with a disparaging shrug of the shoulders, and they were never seen together till on the night before these disclosures were made, when they were seen talking casually. Then it is presumed Palmer told Hall of his coming confession, and Hall made up his mind to run away. Notwithstanding the hope of the officials that Hall would surrender himself into custody, no trace of his whereabouts has been got, and the Finance Committee today authorized a reward of $25,000 for his apprehension and arrest. In the circular sent out announcing the reward

HALL IS DESCRIBED

as five feet eight and a half inches high, weighing 150 pounds, with light complexion, large, full eyes, light blue or gray in color. When last seen he had heavy side-whiskers, light in shade. It has been asserted that his bonds, instead of being for $2,500, were for $10,000. His father, ex-Ald. A. D. Westervelt, William A. Ripley, and T. M. Tichenor are his sureties. The warrant for his arrest charges him with forgery. Palmer was first nominated City Auditor by Mayor Yates, of Hoodlum fame, but the vote on his confirmation showed eight Democratic and eight Republican votes in his favor, and twelve Republicans and one Democratic votes against him.

WALL STREET.

VANDERBILT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Mr. Vanderbilt is reported to have told a friend on Saturday that the stocks of his roads would undoubtedly decline somewhat on the annual statements, but he thought they were about low enough to begin to buy. Referring to the railroad war, he said that the difficulties between the trunk lines were liable to be settled some day so quickly that the bears in Wall street would not know where they were. It is believed by people who are in a position to know something of the matter that an understanding has been reached between Mr. Gould, Mr. Keene, Mr. Park, and other leaders of the market, by which there will be more united action between them than there has been for a year past. Amity between Mr. Gould and Mr. Keene would be

A SPECTACLE FOR GODS AND MEN.

Nevertheless all things come round in Wall street to him who will but wait. The Post says: "After this week the tendency of all domestic influences will be toward an easy money market. Between now and the close of the year loans will undoubtedly be shifted about a good deal, incidental to the preparation for January disbursements. There will be less money than usual to come out of the Treasury in January, for the reason that the public debt has been largely reduced during the year, and because the rate of interest has been lowered on a good share of it; but the January income to be received by the owners of shares in the various businesses dependent will probably be larger than at the end of any half year in the history of the country. The

PROFITS OF MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESS

conducted by individuals have also been unusually large during the last six months. These latter may not do as important extent go into the investments which can be bought at the Stock Exchange, but the amount of investment which will be made at the Stock Exchanges in the next thirty to sixty days, it is calculated, will be unusually large, and these will come at a time when the Government is reducing its debt rapidly. The recent heavy decline in prices at the Stock Exchange makes a favorable opportunity for selecting investments at more reasonable figures than have ruled for many months, for in the recent decline the good has declined with the bad."

LIBERTY.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Bartholdi Statue Committee met at the Union League Club this evening to take measures to secure the pedestal for the gigantic statue, and to complete details connected with the appropriate reception of the gift of the French nation to America. The Hon. William M. Evarts occupied the chair, and there were also present W. Pinchot the Treasurer, J. Richard Butler the Secretary, and the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Parke Godwin, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry F. Spaulding, Frederick R. Coudert, Clark Bell, Samuel P. Avery, J. Seaver Page, Joseph H. Choate, Charles Lanier, the Hon. Noah Davis, Charles Stedler, and George William Ballou. These gentlemen spent two hours in discussing matters relating to

THE RAISING OF A SUBSCRIPTION

to obtain a fitting pedestal for the statue. It is estimated that $250,000 will be needed for this purpose, as it is proposed to have one that will be at least 150 feet high, the figure being 50 feet, the entire pile of statuary 300 feet in height. The committee adopted an appeal to the American people to aid the movement to secure the early completion of the statue. The address is signed by Messrs. Evarts, Morgan, and Godwin, and it sets forth briefly all that has been done in connection with the project of erecting the statue.

After referring to the selection of Bedloe's Island as a site by Gen. W. T. Sherman, in pursuance of instructions from President Hayes,

THE APPEAL

closes as follows:

"Owing to the occurrence of political troubles in France the condition of funds for the statue has for a time delayed, but all obstacles have since been overcome. The necessary money—about the sum of $250,000—has been secured, and the statue will be completed. It only remains for the American people, in recognition of this noble expression of regard and sympathy on the part of the French people, to provide for the reception and inauguration of a work of art which will form not only an impressive ornament to the entrance of the commercial metropolis of the Union, but answer a useful purpose as a beacon or signal station, and prove for the entire Nation an enduring record of the early existing and, it is to be hoped, lasting friendship of the two great Republics of the nineteenth century. The committee who were appointed to commend the project to the cooperation and cooperation of their fellow American countrymen propose to circulate in all the great cities and towns of the United States

A SERIES OF SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS

soliciting a general assistance. In order that all classes of citizens may be enabled to take part in this grand patriotic enterprise, subscriptions in any amount, however large or however small, will be gladly received by the committee. Not only individual citizens, but Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, exchanges, tradesmen and mechanics' associations and social clubs, and other legal or voluntary organizations, are particularly requested to interest themselves in the furtherance of that object. Upon a careful inquiry into the most trustworthy advice, the committee are of opinion that the erection of a pedestal comporting with the vast proportions of the statue, and in solidity worthy to be its enduring support, in whose structure every unnecessary expense will be spared, will cost about an equal amount with the statue."

IRON.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—There is marked activity in various branches of the iron market of this city in connection with building, in some of which the demand far exceeds the supply. The prices today range far higher than the corresponding time last year. One large company says that they are unable to fill the orders, especially in iron pipe, ranges, and heaters. They point to the greater activity in real estate, and to the great number of buildings now being finished, as explaining the demands upon their particular lines. Iron pipe and fittings are from 10 to 20 per cent higher now than one year ago. Some building contractors are, in heavy iron beam work, delayed in securing their supply.

SMALL-POX VICTIMS.

THEIR BODIES EXHUMED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Board of Health has received notice from the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, stating that Dec. 22 the bodies of George and Frederick Cunningham, who died from small-pox, were exhumed from the town new lots, Brooklyn, and, after being placed in ordinary wooden coffins, were taken through this city and shipped on the Erie Road to Wellsburg, Chemung County. The coffins leaked in the case so that the danger of the disease spreading was imminent, and such excitement prevailed on their arrival at Wellsburg that the company had to run the car to Elmira, where it was switched off into the fair grounds and disinfected. The bodies of the two men were buried in haste—one at midnight. It was also learned in Wellsburg that the permits of the new lots Town Clerk had been altered so that the dates of the death of the two men were registered March 3 and 9, 1880, instead of 1881. The board ordered a prosecution of the undertaker for not inclosing the bodies in metallic coffins, as required by law.

SCARLET-FEVER.

INCREASING RAPIDLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Small-pox is prevalent to a slight extent and in seclusing cities to an unusual extent. Scarlet-fever also is increasing in this city at a threatening rate, and, according to the returns for last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, is assuming an unusually malignant form. The health authorities in consequence have increased the corps of disinfectors. If necessary it will be added to still further. In the week ending Dec. 17 the number of cases of scarlet-fever reported was 344, and the deaths from this cause 84. The record for the week ending last Saturday had not been fully made up yesterday, but there probably will be nearly 500 cases reported.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. MURRAY, AN OLD CIRCUS-MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—John H. Murray, for many years a circus manager and well known throughout this country, Europe, and the West Indies, both as general performer and manager, died at his residence in this city this morning. A cold contracted ten days ago resulted in pneumonia, which terminated fatally. Mr. Murray began his career as a circus performer in the season of 1845, when he went out as a banjo player and solo singer in the concert attached to James M. June & Co.'s circus, which traveled in the South and West. In the following seasons he made considerable of a reputation with his feats of strength, and proved a great card. Murray afterwards traveled in Europe with Howes & Cushing's circus, and subsequently organized a troupe of his own, with which calling he had many vicissitudes in later years. The past season he traveled in New England and the Middle States.

MISS CARRIE MAY.

HER APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—On Thursday of this week there is to be a very quiet wedding ceremony at the residence of Dr. May, on West Nineteenth street. The event merits attention, from the fact that the young lady in the case was at one time the fiancée of James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, and is known as Miss Carrie May. She is now to become the wife of W. M. Wright, who, in the early days of bicycling in this country, undertook and successfully carried out the task of riding one of these vehicles from New York to Chicago. The affair between Miss May and Mr. Bennett is one which is not forgotten by the public, or it might be said more correctly of its sequel, and certainly never will be by Miss May herself. Mr. Bennett was to be married to her, the day was fixed, and everything in readiness.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE WEDDING DAY

the young man, not altogether steady as to his legs and very much at sea as to his head—a condition superinduced by indulging a taste that had given him considerable notoriety—called to see the young lady. What happened at that interview has never been and never will be stated in the public prints, but it was sufficiently aggravating to cause a personal rencontre between Miss May's brother and Mr. Bennett, in which the latter received a pummeling that led to a challenge and a mysterious duel in Delaware, in which May and Bennett were principals. The affair created a good deal of talk at the time in general and club circles, and the newspapers were filled with accounts which, however, dealing with only general features, never attempted to present the true reasons for the very unceremonious breaking off of the match and the desperate determination of the lady's brother to punish the editor for the insult offered her. Miss May is now to be married, and the wedding will be celebrated in a very unostentatious manner.

BLAINE DELEGATES.

HOW THE CONVENTION WILL COME TOGETHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Sun's* Washington special says:

One of the shrewdest of the politicians here forecasts Blaine's policy as follows: "He will be the candidate not of a bolting element of the Republican party, but of a convention composed of Blaine delegates. In it will be represented Blaine delegates from the South and with Blaine there will be nominated a Democrat like Joe Brown, of Georgia. The party will claim to represent the best elements of the Republican and Democratic parties. It may be the Republican-Democratic party, something after the fashion of the Liberal party of 1872. It will claim to be all that is best and wisest of the Republican organization, and will justify itself by asserting that only in its organization can the rule of "bosses" be

THE DICTATORSHIP OF CAMERON AND LOGAN

be overthrown. It will try to represent what is known as the Garfield idea," and what is called "the honest, progressive Democracy of the South." It was said that, of course, such a forecast was, in a measure, the result of surmise, but it was one which, if it came to fruition was certain to have many close observers. It was also said that it was by no means such a hopeless and chimerical scheme, especially in Blaine's hands, and in view of the fact that it will be impossible to wholly heal the breach in the Republican party, as on first sight it might appear.

THE POLAR BALLOON.

HOW THE "HERALD" SITS DOWN ON IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Herald* says editorially: "Commander Cheyne, whose name is well known to the public in connection with the endeavor to organize a balloon expedition for the discovery of the North Pole, writes us a letter, which we print, in regard to raising funds to defray the expenses of that enterprise. He desires us to open a subscription for $40,000, that sum being computed as half the amount necessary. We must respectfully decline. Mr. Cheyne's scheme strikes us as visionary in the most extravagant degree. If the *Herald* should open at this time any subscription for Arctic research, it would be for the rescue of the gallant Englishman, Leigh Smith, who has gone exploring in a business-like and plucky way, instead of rummier about the world with a visionary scheme on hand and a few lectures in his pocket."

THE "WORLD."

ITS REPLY TO THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—In view of the charges made against the *World* today relative to stock-jobbing under the direction of Jay Gould, the *World* is moved to say in reply:

No other person but himself [the *World* editor] has had any control or management whatever of the *World*, either in regard to its business or in regard to its opinions during all the time [1883 ago to 1881 ago] so long as he remains connected with the *World* no other person will have any such control or management either of its business or of its opinions. No sale or transfer of any portion of the property of the *World* has been made since 1876, except on his suggestion, under his express control, by his direct action, and with his entire approbation.

The *World*, also, says

IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

The "Wall street gossip" of the *World* does not express, and is not intended to express, the views or opinions of the *World* itself.

So, between the two statements, the Times would appear to be right in its implication of Wall street influences in the manipulation of the market through these same interviews.

A DENSE FOG.

IN WHICH A STEAMER RUNS AGROUND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A dense fog enveloped the North and East Rivers this afternoon, making ferry-travel perilous, and detaining at the docks many river steamers. The New Haven boat C. H. Northam had started from her pier before the fog fell, but was soon caught in it, and, in attempting to pass through Hell Gate, ran upon a ledge of rocks off Blackwell's Island, where she stuck fast. The passengers were safely disembarked and brought back to the city, and lighters have went to relieve the boat of her cargo. At the time the boat ran upon the rocks the fog was so thick that the lookouts could not see half a boat's length. There was considerable excitement on board the Northam when she struck, but quiet was restored when the passengers realized that the boat was not making water faster than the pumps could keep her free.

ITEMS.

A CONTESTED WILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Surrogate today rendered a decision admitting to probate the will of Thomas P. Wallace, the well-known brewer and sporting man. He was a member of the firm of Flanagan & Wallace, and left an estate valued at $500,000, which he bequeathed to two sisters and a brother, John F. Wallace, to the exclusion of his brother, James P. Wallace, whom, however, he released from an indebtedness of $60,000. The latter contested.

ARREST OF A BLACKMAILER.

Louis R. Ward, of No. 208 Henry street, alias John R. Black, was arrested on the charge of sending letters to Joseph A. White, threatening death and disgraceful disclosures unless paid $1,000. Ward was discovered through the medium of a "personal" advertisement, and, when arrested, attempted to shoot the officers, but was knocked down, handcuffed, and then taken to police headquarters.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Among the belated certificates of marriage received by the board was one from the Rev. Robert Collyer, certifying to the marriage of Walter B. Chase, "journalist," Chicago, to Alice R. McElroy. Chase is at present a prisoner on a charge of bigamy. The issuance of the filing of the certificate is due to the fact that it had been in the possession of the grand jury.

THE GRAND JURY

this afternoon made a presentment in court denouncing the running of stages and street-cars without conductors, and advising the taking of some action to compel our companies to have a conductor on each car in addition to the driver. They also call the attention of the Court to the great losses accruing to the city in the management of the dock department, and declare that the city should hold officials to account for culpable mismanagement.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Curtis has retired from the pedestrian contest. At 11 tonight the score stood: Fitzgerald, 339 miles; Hart, 317; Lacouse, 306; Noonan, 297; Herty, 295; Howard, 291; Cox, 284; Krohne, 279; Bloom, 179; Edwards, 150.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

remained at his home today until evening, when he dined at the house of a friend.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Arrest of a Prominent Physician of Detroit—The Day's Record of Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Dr. Elisha Leach, a prominent physician of this city, was arrested today on an alleged charge of manslaughter in producing the death of Lizzie Fitzgerald by performing an abortion. The girl, who lived in this city, died away from home a few days ago after a dead child had been removed. She was attended by Dr. Leach, and had been for short intervals an inmate of his house. She was much esteemed, and her condition when she died was a surprise to those who knew her. Leach gave bail in the sum of $3,500 to appear for examination at the Police Court when wanted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 27.—It was reported in the city today that John Allen, otherwise Aug. Dipple, had passed through St. Louis a few days ago en route to South Bend, Ind., where he was going to surrender himself to the authorities. Allen secured $8,000 or $9,000 pension from the Government, and he was arrested and placed under bond, John Welch, of Studebaker & Welch, going his bond. Then Allen left the country, and collected $4,000 from creditors of the Studebaker Brothers, for whom Allen traveled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 27.—Late this evening news was received of a horrible murder and subsequent attempt at suicide on the part of the murderer which occurred today some miles distant from this place. George Wesson, colored, in a drunken rage, shot and killed his wife, and then seriously wounded himself. Wesson's daughter, terrified with fright at the shooting scene, escaped, fled to a neighbor's, who quickly brought the news to this city. Wesson is a shoemaker by trade, and had an excellent reputation for integrity and industry.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 27.—It is reported here that three men charged with the murder of John Murrell and Thomas Glover, J. R. and J. H. Prince, in Southampton County last Friday night, and who afterwards set fire to the building, and who were also captured and taken to the scene of the murder and there hanged, Dec. 27.—Lawyers interested in the trial of the Malley boys for the murder of Jennie Cramer, deny the truth of rumors to the effect that the State has secured important new testimony, and the same counsel for the defense are to be expected. A special detective employed by the State during the latter part of the preliminary trial obtained some corroborative points, but nothing, according to the lawyers for the prosecution, of great value.

DENISON, Tex., Dec. 27.—At Sutherland, I. T., last night, in a street difficulty with pistols, a carpenter named Ware killed a young man named Grayson. Ware escaped. A Missouri Pacific section-hand who stood near the scene of the tragedy became frightened and ran. He was ordered to halt by the Indian police, and, failing to stop, the latter fired on him, killing him under misapprehension that he was one of the parties attempting to get away.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Sunday night the track on the Manistique extension of the Michigan Central, between Indian River and Gaylord, was torn up, causing the north-bound train to run off. This morning another break was made, and another train run off. The trouble is caused by a row between a gang of construction hands and a contractor named William Hendrie. The men are unpaid, and there has been great dissatisfaction over the matter.

THE ELECTION RIOT.

Proceedings in the Trial at Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 27.—In the Vance trial today, W. S. Beaton testified that the defendant some time since the 15th or 15th of October showed him a pistol and said he was going to have it repaired. The witness asked why he did not get a new pistol. The defendant replied that he had a good Smith & Wesson, besides this old one.

William Covington swore that, during the disturbance at Marion, the negroes began moving towards the street when the riot occurred. He heard Vance shouting: "Don't run, boys; Shoot them!" He repeated it three times. He is familiar with the defendant's voice; he took it to be his; it came from where he had seen the defendant standing a moment before.

Witness Sharp testified that as the negroes were leaving the scene of the riot he saw Vance on a negro, on a horse, waving his hat above his head, and crying to the negroes, "Get home, boys, as fast as you can!"

Dr. J. A. Barnet, brother of the deceased, was called to testify as the dying declaration of Bob Brown, who died a week after the riot from wounds received from the Sheriff's posse while resisting arrest.

Pending discussion the court adjourned.

PLEASANT PEOPLE.

Martin Flavin, a West Side Saloon-keeper, Assaults William Geary—A Drunken Row and His Revolver.

William Geary, a switchman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is laid up at O'Neil's saloon on Kinzie street with a broken head. Martin Flavin, a saloonkeeper at No. 45 Kinzie street, is the man who gave it to him. The causes leading to the presentation of a row in which Geary, Flavin, and O'Neil were concerned. The witnesses of the affair tell conflicting stories. Flavin, who was seen by a reporter, claims that O'Neil and Geary entered his saloon together about midnight, and that afterward O'Neil threatened to shoot him. Some words ensued, whereupon Geary, he alleges, urged O'Neil to kill him. Becoming fearful that he was about to be assaulted, Flavin picked up a billet of wood about two feet in length and struck Geary with it, the blow falling just over and behind the right ear, cutting a gash three inches and felling him as suddenly as if he had been struck by lightning. O'Neil, on the other hand, says that he and Geary had been in the saloon but a moment when Flavin, for no reason at all and without a word having been spoken, pulled out his club and assaulted him. The injured man was carried to O'Neil's place, where he was attended by the railroad physician, Dr. Anderson. The doctor says that his wound is a severe one, and that there is probability that the skull is fractured. Officer James Devrig arrested Flavin and locked him up at the Madison Street Station.

About 2 o'clock the prolonged blowing of a police whistle at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets attracted Officer Jennings, who found an intoxicated individual making all the racket. His name is John F. Riley, and he claimed to have been assaulted in Flynn's restaurant, near the corner of Jackson on Halsted street. Upon taking the fellow to that place it was ascertained that he had been raising a disturbance there, and that he had flourished a revolver in the face of a Mr. Reilly, of No. 1021 Lake street, threatening to shoot him. The pistol, loaded, was found in his possession. He was taken to the station and booked for disorderly conduct, carry concealed weapons, and assault.

PENNSYLVANIA TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the Revenue Commission this afternoon the Sub-Committee on the Exemption of Manufacturing Companies, Limited Partnerships, and Building and Loan Associations from State taxes reported in favor of the proposed measure calling attention to the fact that the State was repelling manufacturing industries from her borders by the imposition of onerous pecuniary burdens, and to the importance of fostering home production and organizations calculated to increase the number of householders.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—It is understood that the official board of Roberts Park Church have closed an agreement with Harrison, the evangelist, to continue his stay here until his meeting begins in Cincinnati, provided he can obtain a release from his engagement at Tiffin, O. It is believed, from the manifestations which have attended his two days' presence in this city, that another great revival would result from his continued stay.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—The Australian steamer brings about $415,000 in gold coin and bullion, which goes to the mint. She brought a still greater amount consigned to the Comte de Paris.

Dogs and United States Bonds.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

We want the capitalists of the country to understand that dogs and United States bonds are exempt from taxation in Georgia. If a man doesn't like dogs he can swap 'em for bonds, and if he doesn't like bonds he can trade 'em for untaxed dogs. We are violating no confidence when we say that a genuine bull-dog is worth $1,000 in Georgia.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Burning of Most of Durand, Wis., Where Maxwell Was Lynched.

A Brave Battle Fought Unavailingly by a Bucket Brigade.

A Conflagration at Martin, Tex., with a Loss Amounting to $60,000.

A Destructive Blaze at Attleboro, Mass.—Losses Heavy—Several Persons Injured.

A Sloop Loaded with Hay Luckily Rescued from the Devouring Element.

Destruction of a Sawmill at Merrillon, Wis.—Loss, $25,000; Insurance, $15,000.

Total Destruction of the Town of Durand, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.—Last Sunday the Village of Durand, Wis., famous as the scene of the lynching of Ed Maxwell, was visited by a terrible conflagration which swept away the entire business portion of the place. Situated twenty-two miles from a railroad or telegraph, it was not until Monday night that the news of the fire reached the outside world. Durand is so provincial that even at this lapse of time no correct list of losses and insurance has been secured, the principal underwriters for the business stocks in the place being Wilcox & Thomas of Eau Claire. The visit to the scene of the conflagration found a truly desolate prospect.

THE FIRE BEGAN

in the Bekier House, the two-story hostelry that stood facing the visitor as he landed from the ferry across the Chippewa. The wind blew a gale from the south, and before the alarm had spread a dozen rods the Bekier House barn was blazing, and Burton's meat market adjoining on the north was afire. An alarm was then rung on the Methodist Church bell, and a moment later on the school-house bell. The villagers began to pour forth from their homes and rally for the protection of their neighbors' property.

A STRAGGLING BUCKET LINE

was formed from the river up to the Burton building, but it soon became apparent that the only reasonable hope was to save the contents of the building, for the fire was under such headway that no human means available in the place could check it. The scene was frightful. Sheets of flame were torn from the seething mass and swept off high in the air. Shingles and clapboards were carried whirling away up the street to fall on other buildings. Suddenly the fire leaped a block's length and across the street, and began backing up against the wind. It was then clear enough that the whole business part of the village must go, and every effort was made to get as much as possible of the stocks and goods before the flames came along. Tarrant & Darwin, the largest dealers in general merchandise, on the corner opposite the Bekier House, succeeded in getting out nearly all their stock—much of which was taken into the steam ferry and finally taken down stream to escape all danger from stray sparks. As the fire got under headway

THE CROWD

gradually retreated from the heat, which now became intense.

Groups of women assembled, and when the whole street was outlined with sheets of flame, one excited female picked up a jug, exclaiming: "Boys, I'm stuck on you!" Indeed, this exclamation was on the lips of many of the spectators. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly the Bekier House chimney. The fire broke out in the woodwork near this chimney, and in reply to a suggestion of incendiarism, Mr. Hunter, the proprietor, says emphatically there can be no doubt that sparks from the crack in the chimney set the building on fire.

OF COURSE

the first suspicion gave color to a rumor that the friends of the Maxwells had set the village on fire, to avenge the unlawful death of Ed Maxwell. It is known that the men who planned Maxwell's lynching were limited to fifteen or twenty leading citizens of Durand, some of whom have lost their all by the fire. This fact recalled to the minds of the people of this vicinity the threatening letter to the *Pioneer-Press*, signed "A Friend of Justice," and a *Pioneer-Press* representative made diligent inquiries to learn who the author of the threat could be. The common belief is that it was written by an eccentric character living at Prescott, and no importance is attached to the matter. The individual suspected has no backing, even among the most lawless class of people, among whom, if anywhere, sympathy for the Maxwells would appear.

THE RUMOR SPREAD,

and by 5 o'clock, when the fury of the fire had spent itself, hundreds of farmers had flocked into town, attracted by the light and stories of violence. The conflagration virtually marched up one side and down the other leaving not a single building standing. The loss has not been even approximated at $50,000, and the insurance reaches $30,000, of which $3,500 are in the Phœnix of Hartford, and the rest in various companies of which Wilcox and Thomas of Eau Claire, are the agents. Many of the victims of the fire were penniless, as rates were high. Durand had no fire service, and underwriters were reluctant to take risks there.

As Coldwater, Mich., Loses Covered by Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 27.—At 10 o'clock tonight fire broke out in the tailor-shop in the third story of C. H. Dickinson & Co.'s saddlery store, and burned out the story. The entire stock on the first and second floors was damaged, probably $2,500 worth, by water, which were completely flooded. Fully insured. The building belonging to W. Dickinson was damaged perhaps $1,000; insured for $500 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn. The fire was probably accidental, but following so upon the line of incendiary fires occurring all summer, there is considerable uneasiness as to the origin. Ex-Chief Drake, together with the entire department, worked bravely.

A Scorched Sanctuary.

The alarm from box No. 484 at 3:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by an explosion of gas in the Throop Street Episcopal Church, near Adams street. The janitor was holding a light in the front basement while William Rankin, a plumber at No. 461 West Madison street, was engaged in repairing one of the pipes. Suddenly a gas stop-cock broke and the rubber of gas that escaped was immediately ignited by the janitor's candle. Rankin turned in the alarm and the fire was extinguished before the damage amounted to much. The building is fully insured.

At Attleboro, Mass., Losses Very Heavy.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 27.—A fire occurred this morning in A. A. Robinson's jewelry factory. It was caused by the use of naphtha in cleaning sinks, and it spread so rapidly that the employés escaped with difficulty. Several firms occupied the building, of whom W. & S. Blackinton are the heaviest losers; W. H. Wilmarth, chain manufacturer, and Harris & Fisher, charm and locket makers, lose heavily. The damage on the brick building is about $12,000. Several employés were injured. W. & S. Blackinton estimate their loss at $8,000; insured. W. H. Wilmarth's loss is $15,000; insured.

Fire on a Sloop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 27.—Last night the sloop Frank Smith, loaded with fifty-two tons of hay, took fire a few miles down the river. Some fifteen tons of hay were consumed and about ten more damaged. The fire took place in the hold, but, through the efforts of the Captain and crew, it was subdued. The Captain was badly burned about the hands. The vessel was damaged somewhat, and is uninsured. The hay is owned by Mr. J. H. Radford, and is insured in the Quebec Company. The Frank Smith was on her way to Ogdensburg.

A Brewery at Marysville, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 27.—Mount Jo Brewery, in this city, owned by F. Nonnenmacher & Co., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated from a lamp exploding, and, before the city fire engine could reach it the building was a mass of flames. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance in Fire Association of Philadelphia, $5,000, and $1,000 in another company; name unknown. This brewery was destroyed by the same means two years ago.

At Marovia, Ia., Loss $20,000, Mostly Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESKRIDGE, Ia., Dec. 27.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Village of Marovia, Ia., the flame being preceded by a loud report. Before the fire could be subdued damage to the extent of over $20,000 had been inflicted. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary. Five stores were burned and a lot of frame buildings destroyed. Nearly all were insured.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Loss, $10,000 to $15,000. Insured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—A fire broke out in the fifth story of Spegel, Thomas & Co.'s large furniture warehouse on West Washington street at 7 o'clock tonight. The fire was confined to the upper story. The loss will be from $10,000 to $15,000, chiefly from water. Insurance on stock, $31,000; on building, $20,000, distributed among nearly all the companies represented in the city, ranging from $500 to $3,000 each.

At Merrillon, Wis., Loss $25,000, Insurance $15,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Merrillon states that the sawmill of C. N. Paine & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss is $25,000 and the insurance $15,000, divided in the following companies: British American, Commonwealth, La Confiance, Newark City, and Lecillard, of New York.

A Conflagration at Martin, Tex.

MARTIN, Tex., Dec. 27.—A fire last night broke out in Adams' grocery house, and consumed all the buildings between Carter's bank and Wood's corner. Loss $60,000; partly insured.

A False Alarm.

The alarm from Box No. 239 last evening was false.

POLITICAL.

The Eager Scramble for Office in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Manager S. GILLIS, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1329 F-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe Street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Miss Nelson. "Interviews; or, Bright Boquets." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Jarrett & Rice's "Fun on the Bristol." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Leavitt's Great Specialty Company. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Emma Melville Opera Company. "Patience." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 22, A. F. & A. M.—Hall, 151 Randolph-st. Meeting this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 28, 7:30 p. m. CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1881.

The sequel of Mr. Blaine's retirement from the State Department is a series of assaults upon him by newspapers of uncertain character and prospects. The object of these attacks is, of course, very plain. It is merely to break down Mr. Blaine's reputation, so that he may not be a dangerous competitor for the Presidential nomination in 1884. The attacks are the highest compliment that could be paid to his standing with the people, and especially with the Republican party. His competitors virtually confess by attacking him that, in their judgment, if they leave him alone he will be nominated.

When Senator Logan drew his arm back to give Mr. William Penn Nixon a parting blow, he entirely forgot that accidents might occur behind him. Quite by chance it happened that he shoved his elbow into the face of Mr. Frank Gilbert, who was peering over the Senator's shoulder to see the fun, and was about the most surprised man in the city when his nose came into violent contact with the Senator's arm. It will be well for all persons concerned to give the Senator room when he has a little account to settle with any of his adversaries.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is cunningly making his preparations to take advantage of the reaction which he sees must inevitably follow the arrogant conduct of the high prohibitory tariff faction. In a letter to the managers of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition Tilden says:

> The advantages of a superior adaptation of climate, soil, and other spontaneous bounties of nature, and of a geographical contiguity to the market, are a legitimate protection to the local industries founded on the greatest productiveness of human labor in supplying the wants of mankind. So in the case of cheapness of transportation between the producer and consumer. It contrasts with the artificial devices of legislation, always unskilful and often perverted by selfish greed, which generally have the effect to lessen the productive power of human labor, just as if the soil were rendered less fertile, or the climate less genial, by act of Congress, in order to enable the defeated beneficiary to make some profit out of enterprises otherwise unremunerative.

Mr. Tilden apparently sees no cause to regret that New York has been snubbed by the new Speaker, and Pennsylvania given three places on the Ways and Means Committee. Probably if Uncle Samuel could be consulted he wouldn't ask anything better than to have the Republican party committed to the insane policy of abolishing the taxes on whisky and tobacco and an increase of the tariff.

The appointment of Mr. William D. Kelley to be Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means was improper and injudicious. Mr. Kelley is not the representative of the majority of the Republican party, or of any party, with reference to the tariff. He is an avowed extremist, and advocates a fiscal policy, including the abolishing of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, which few tariff men outside of Pennsylvania desire to see adopted. Moreover, Mr. Kelley has been conspicuously unsound on the currency question. He was so much of a flatist that he refused to vote for James A. Garfield for Speaker of the Forty-sixth Congress, and cast his vote for Hendrick B. Wright, the Communist of Pennsylvania. This is the man that Keifer was seen fit to reward by the appointment of Chairman of the most important committee in the House, and the nominal leadership, the duties of which, by virtue of his merits as a debater or a sagacious politician, he could never successfully discharge. The real duties of leadership will be fulfilled by Hiscock and Kasson—where they are the majority of the party in the House will follow.

One of the worst committee appointments made by Mr. Keifer was that of Harry Bingham, of Philadelphia, as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Bingham is the representative of John Hoach's district, or one near it, and his appointment to the head of the Post-Office Committee has excited astonishment. By all rules of courtesy and usage, the committee should have gone to Cannon, of Illinois, who has served on it longest, is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business that comes before it, and has a record of unflinching opposition to all the jobs and swindles that it is likely to consider. But Cannon was kept off from the committee because he was too well qualified for it; and Bingham was put at its head because he is known to be a gentleman of easy virtue in respect to subsidies, as most of the Pennsylvania Congressmen are, and because Speaker Keifer had bought his election for a price and had to deliver the goods. Keifer is Speaker fast enough, but the opinion is spreading in the country that he came "most foully" by the honor, if, under the circumstances, it can be called an honor. The position of Kasson, Hiscock, Reed, Burrows, Orth, and Dunnell, so far as the Speakership contest goes, before the country is much to be preferred to that of the successful candidate. Mr. Keifer has paid too dearly for his whistle.

Nixon must have had the bad appointment of Timothy O. Howe in his mind when he put this sentence into his leader the other day:

> The [Acting] President, we believe, is anxious to harmonize the discordant elements of the Republican party, but it is difficult to see how he can do this by placing all the sinews of warfare in the hands of the leader of one faction [and it the minority faction], and refusing to consider the complaints of the other.

Other people have the same "difficulty" in seeing it, but Nixon knows the influence that irresistibly impelled the Acting President into conferring the great and important office of Postmaster-General on a feeble old man who is wholly unqualified and unfitted for the position. The I.-O. may express its surprise and disgust at such a foolish appointment, but it is not ignorant of the fact that Grant and Conkling demanded it. Howe was a sort of henchman and flatterer of them both. The following extract from a speech delivered by the new Postmaster-General in Green Bay, Oct. 20, 1880, a few days before Garfield's election, may throw some light on the subject:

> It is an open secret that Gen. Garfield is not the man I would have selected for President. I am old-fashioned enough to think that when you are about to choose a Chief Magistrate you had better take your first citizen, rather than your second or your twenty-second; and generally, I think, when you have a trust to confide, especially one so sacred as is the welfare of 50,000,000 of people, you had better confide it to one you have proved, rather than to one you have not proved. I therefore shouldn't and I still think the Chicago Convention committed one of those blunders which is but equal to a crime when it nominated Garfield instead of Grant for President.

Look at the date of this speech. On the eve of the Presidential election Howe let fly this poisoned arrow at Gen. Garfield. And now he has received his reward. And in this way the Acting President is "harmonizing" the Republican ranks!

THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

The annual business reviews now in course of preparation will show an almost unprecedented prosperity in the trade of this country during the past year, in spite of the large shrinkage in the value of stocks during the last few months, the shortage of the grain crop, and the varying prices which speculation has given to produce that remains stored up and unsold. The aggregate of exchanges has been so large that the railroads will report increased gross earnings notwithstanding the war in rates which has prevailed several months. The increase in railroad mileage has already been figured up to 7,500 miles, and is 600 miles in excess of the railroad building in any previous year. The record of this the last week of the year promises a report of much greater activity than is usual at this season. The showing will undoubtedly be gratifying and of a character to assure a continuation of the same activity and prosperity in the year to come.

At the same time there is one significant feature of trade which should not be overlooked. The imports are increasing and the exports are decreasing, and a check has already been noticed in the flow of gold from Europe to this country. The imports at New York City last week were $8,300,000 more than for the corresponding week one year ago, and the increase for the past four weeks is reported to be $5,900,000. The exports are lower, but whether in as large a proportion we are not prepared to say. Even low ocean rates do not attract cargoes; the high prices fixed upon grain make the shipment thereof unprofitable. Of course this direction of things cannot prevail without reducing the balance in favor of the American market. "A small shipment of $50,000 in specie from England and the arrival of $175,000 shipped some time ago from Amsterdam are the only specie movements to record," says a New York authority in writing of the past week.

The reason for the threatening change in foreign balances is very clear. The shortage of the last Western crop led to an increase of prices, which have also been unnaturally stimulated by speculation. The purchasing markets of Europe, as England, France, Belgium, and Holland, have been able to buy the grain they needed from Russia, Australia, India, and California cheaper than they could obtain it from the Atlantic ports of the United States. But when the foreign sale of the agricultural products of America is cut off or reduced, exportation stops or falls off in exactly that proportion. The American market has no other resource for the foreign trade, and never can have so long as the high-tariff policy is in the ascendant. Ultra-protected manufacturers cater only to a limited home trade. They don't pretend to compete with free and unpampered manufacturers of other nations. The purpose of "protection" is to enable them to charge home consumers, say, 30 per cent higher prices for the same grade of goods than the foreign manufacturer charges. They may do this in the home market so long as the tariff is arranged to add 30 per cent to the cost of the foreign article to American consumers, but they cannot secure their price in other markets where their goods come in competition with non-protected goods.

America raises the cotton and the wool, but it cannot sell the high-protected, dear fabrics abroad. We can produce the hides cheaper than they are produced elsewhere, but the protected manufactured articles in leather cannot be sold abroad in competition with non-protected articles. We have the iron and coal, but cannot make and sell steel abroad at 50 per cent more than England or Belgium ask for their steel. Our native woods are abundant and varied, but we cannot hope to obtain half as much again for them when made up into furniture, utensils, and ornaments as foreign and competing manufacturers charge. If domestic prosperity shall lead up, as it always does, to increased importation, and our exports shall fall below the imports, leaving the balance against us instead of in our favor, the protective system will account for the change and the embarrassments that are sure to follow.

The disappointed officeseeker of the Inter-Ocean has been making a labored effort to convince his readers that THE TRIBUNE has been induced by considerations of business rivalry to criticise the impertinent attempt of Mr. Nixon, its manager, to foist himself upon the office of Collector. So long as the Inter-Ocean shall be controlled by a mere officeseeker it will be dependant upon faction and its constituency to the smaller sheets. In fact, no other view is certainly to be taken of its course. There is no other reason for its attack upon THE TRIBUNE than that it can stop become a rival of THE TRIBUNE, which is conducted upon a business basis, and has fixed and independent political convictions. In a spasm of anger the other day, Nixon evinced a brief intention of abandoning the "authority faction" which has not found his services sufficiently valuable to warrant a reward. But Nixon hastily snatched back the hand declared his soul was his own before he began to tremble and recant. If the Inter-Ocean showed any disposition to cut loose from henchman servitude, and were sincerely inclined to print a newspaper in the public interest, THE TRIBUNE would be glad to encourage such a reformation, and would seek occasion to help it along in a business way. But THE TRIBUNE, as an exponent of public opinion, cannot always pass unnoticed a shameless indifference to public welfare and palpable violation of journalistic ethics in order to coddle a weakling that has neither the ambition nor the honesty to make its own way in the world. It would be as ridiculous for the firm of Marshall Field & Co. to entertain a sentiment of rivalry toward a little retail notion store on Milwaukee avenue as it would be for THE TRIBUNE to dread the competition of any newspaper which periodically needs to be "snatched from the jaws of destruction" by the nutriment of an office. But Marshall Field & Co. would very naturally criticise a dry-goods concern which brought disgrace upon the trade either by failing to pay for the goods it bought or by going around as a mendicant begging contributions to keep it alive. For very much the same reasons THE TRIBUNE has had occasion to despise the existence in this city of a newspaper which panders to the spoils faction and actually participates in the scramble for public plunder. Such a concern is a disgrace to the profession and to the city.

THE DAY AFTER.

In this world of folly there is very little moralising before the fact. One plunges into foolishness without thinking, reserving that mental process until the day after, and the process is rarely as pleasant as the foolishness; on the other hand, if there had been as much thinking before as after the foolishness, there would have been no occasion for any regrets at all. It is a common observation of the victim that if he had known as much before as after his folly he never would have had anything to do with it, and yet when the opportunity occurs of repeating the folly he plunges in again with no regard to the warnings of past experience and with no apparent increase of knowledge gained from its lessons.

These general observations apply to Christmas—not to the day itself, but to the manner of its celebration, so far as the celebration affects the pocket. There is probably more injudicious, headlong, profitless purchasing during Christmas week than during all the other weeks of the year combined. People who buy only useful articles, and buy with an eye to service and economy, at other times, will rush in during the Christmas season and purchase all sorts of useless articles at ridiculous prices, and the day after will wonder why they bought them and wasted their money. Apparently they are tempted beyond the power of resistance by the dazzling displays made by tradesmen; and there must also be a certain sort of contagion in the spectacle of the streets crowded with people eager to purchase something that takes the ordinarily prudent buyer off his feet and before he is aware lands him in front of a counter loaded down with absurd knicknacks. He finds himself in a wilderness of Christmas stuff intended for gifts. He has given the matter no thought and doesn't know what he wants. In his bewilderment he selects articles of no earthly use and pays for them five times what they would cost the day after, and proudly takes home a big parcel of things which make a goodly show on a Christmas-tree, and the day after take their inevitable route to the cellar, or the attic, or the kitchen stove.

In this absurd manner millions of dollars have been flung away in Chicago during the past week, largely by people who could not afford it. Take the matter of Christmas cards alone. They are intended to be the messengers of good will and good wishes to friends. That was their original purpose, and at the outset they were plain, pretty, and cheap. Fashion, however, has dictated an increase in size, style, and expense, year by year, until it has become quite a serious tax to supply one's friends with the compliments of the season, even in a simple manner, and the ludicrous and ridiculous cult of these modern days has flooded the market with grotesque monstrosities, representing nothing in the heavens, or on the earth, or under the earth. Fashion also having seized upon these caricatures, they were purchased in large numbers, and today the buyers are probably wondering what they saw in them that was beautiful, and wishing that they had purchased something simple and pretty. In nearly every other direction the same folly has been practiced. The useful has been sacrificed to the useless, and children have been so surfeited with useless things that they tire of them even the day after. Gifts have come to be of no value or curiosity to them except for a day's wonder, and then they are thrown aside. Luxury has been so squandered upon them that they have lost appreciation of common and useful things, and it has now become a problem how to satisfy the cravings of a child with a moderate purse, or how to find anything that it will not tire of the day after. It is the general rule that the child is surfeited and half-sick with sweetmeats, and surfeited and entirely sick of the toys and knickknacks, and the indulgent parent has thrown away his money on nothings and is sicker than the child of Christmas and all its observances.

To have written this before Christmas would have been heresy. It may be written the day after and may serve as a warning to be unheeded at another Christmas. Nothing is more pleasant than the giving of gifts on this memorable anniversary, nothing more appropriate, but let the gifts be selected with discrimination, as they won't be, and with some regard to their usefulness, which will not be done. The buying of presents merely to give something or for the sake of buying is the poorest kind of Christmas economy and a waste of money, and confers no real favor upon the recipient. One gift wisely chosen is worth more than a whole tree full of useless knicknacks; but the foolish gifts purchased at two or three prices will be presented next year precisely as was done this and last year. There will never be any reform.

The Supreme Court have during the last few years been called upon to decide questions arising under our extraordinary tariff laws, and these decisions have invariably overruled the furious demands of the protectionists. In the same way the Treasury Department has been compelled to make decisions and in the same direction. These decisions could hardly be otherwise. The protection sentry insist that the "principle" of the tariff legislation of the country is to deter and prohibit importation, and that, as Congressman McKinley put it, protection is the object and supreme the incident of tariff taxation. Hence, in all their conventions, and speeches, and publications, these people denounce the Supreme Court and the Treasury Department, and demand that in the revised tariff it shall be provided in some way that hereafter all revenue laws shall be construed by the courts as always exacting the highest duties.

A recent decision by the Supreme Court indicates how these tariff-mongers, in their desire to maintain their narrow policy by perpetual tinkering of the law, have overreached themselves. Certain persons imported, while Mr. Arthur was Collector of New York, 400 barrels of plumbago in a French vessel from Ceylon. The importers insisted that the goods were free, and the custom-house people claimed that they were subject to 10 per cent duty because imported in a foreign vessel.

In the act of 1864, as well as in all previous and subsequent acts, it has been provided that there shall be levied and collected on all goods, etc., the growth or produce of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported in a foreign vessel, an additional and discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

In the Tariff act of 1872 plumbago was put upon the free list.

The question was, whether the discriminating duty of 10 per cent could be imposed on an article named on the list of goods admitted free of duty, and the Supreme Court decided that it could not be. No duty could lawfully be collected on plumbago, or any of the other articles named in the free list of the tariff of 1872, whether imported in American or foreign vessels. Here is another outrage. The Supreme Court has in this instance struck the protective policy in two points. It strikes down the duty on plumbago, and also strikes down the discrimination against foreign vessels. The vessels of every land may come here loaded down with plumbago, and deliver their cargo on a perfect equality with any of Mr. John Roach's mammoth steamers.

Is it not time that something be done to protect American plumbago? Deposits of it are to be found in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and various other States. The use of plumbago in the manufacture of lubricating substances has greatly increased the demand for the article, and large quantities of it are now imported from Canada. Down in Pennsylvania there was a gentleman who owned a nickel mine, and Mr. Keiley promptly had nickel and nickelware protected, first by a duty of 10 per cent, but subsequently by a duty of 30 cents a pound, and also had nickel adopted as the metal for minor coinage. Why not protect plumbago as well as nickel? The owners of the American slate quarries in Vermont have the slate pencils they produce protected by a tax of 40 per cent. Why not protect American plumbago? As it is, one "infant industry" is left to languish and perish for want of sustenance, while the more successful industry of slate pencils is able to point to the prosperity of the Nation, and especially to the high rates of labor wages, as evidence of the results of protecting school slates and slate pencils by the gorgeous bounty of a 40 per cent tax!

INSTRUCTING THE JURY, WHICH IS THE JUDGE OF THE LAW.

The statutes of Illinois provide that "the Court, in instructing the jury, shall only instruct as to the law of the case," and that "the instructions shall be reduced to writing." The effect of the first provision has been to make the instructions in criminal cases to a great extent the statement of abstract principles of law, the meaning of which is totally incomprehensible to the average ignorant juror, and the application of which to the facts is not clear to anybody. The effect of the second provision has been to make the Judges mere automatons to express the law as laid down to them by opposing counsel.

The practice of the Illinois Judges has been to volunteer no instructions of their own in criminal causes, and to refuse none legally sound when asked by the attorneys on either side. While it is a rule of the common law that abstract principles of law should not be stated to the jury, the statutes and practice under the decisions of the Supreme Court make it necessary that the instructions in this State should be exclusively composed of such abstract principles. For it has been decided that the Judge may not instruct the jury as to the application of the law to the facts, but only as to what the law is abstractly.

There is another anomaly in our practice which makes it supremely ridiculous and absurd. The statutes make the jury "the judge of the law and the facts"; and Judge Breese gave this law the widest meaning and application in a decision from which the following extract is taken:

> Sec. 193 of the Criminal Code declares in the most pointed and emphatic language that juries shall in all cases be judges of the law and the fact. This power is conferred in the most unqualified terms, and *hoc no limit* which we can assign to it. Being judges of the law and the fact, they are not bound by the law as given them by the Court, but can assume the responsibility of deciding, each juror for himself, what the law is. If they are prepared to say the law is different from what it is declared to be by the Court, they have a perfect right to say so, and find a verdict according to their own notions of the law.

The Supreme Court afterwards attempted feebly to qualify this ridiculous and untenable position by approving the following instruction given by a lower court in a criminal case:

> It is the duty of the jury to accept and act upon the law as laid down by the Court, unless they can say upon their oaths that they are better judges of the law than the Court, and they can say upon their oaths that they are better judges of the law than the Court, then they are at liberty to so act.

All this nonsense about "oaths" has nothing to do with any law, and is not a matter of practice. It must be mortifying to every lawyer of sense in the State that our Supreme Court should ever have subscribed to either of these absurd doctrines, the mere statement of which is calculated to give the bar in other States no very exalted notion of the learning or acumen of our Supreme Court Judges. The fact is that jurors are not required to take oath that they know more law than the Court, and they do decide the law in many cases about as they please.

The absurdity of the practice consists in having the Court give any instructions to the jury, since the latter are the sole judges of the law. Why should this body of twelve wise men, having intuitive knowledge of the law, require any information as to what the law is? Can the object of the system of instructions be merely to give the attorney for the defense an extra chance to except? The instructions are seldom consulted in the jury-room. The jury are usually unable to make any progress until they agree to throw the instructions under the table. Then why should the Judge be required to give any instructions, and why, having given them, should they be alleged for error?

There is another step necessary to complete the folly of the criminal procedure in this respect. While the lower court Judge may not instruct the jury as to the facts—and the jury is the sole judge of the law and the facts—the Supreme Court may upset the verdict on the law, or the facts, or a mixture of both, or on the exceptions taken to the instructions of the Judge below, which the jury were at liberty to disregard. The defendant is given every chance. All the cards are stacked for his acquittal. He may get the Judge to instruct liberally in his favor—the prosecuting attorney has no redress or appeal. He may get the jury to disregard the instructions against him. Still there is no appeal. He may have a new trial if he is found guilty contrary to the law and the evidence. But he may not be twice tried if the verdict is in his favor. If any error is committed in all the tortuous proceedings in the court below; if the Judge nods, or seems to nod, or if the jury believe the Judge was nodding when he was not, the defendant may have his case reversed and remanded by the Supreme Court, or a new trial ordered. But the prosecution can only muster forth single-handed against the stupidities of Courts and juries, and the annoyance disgruntles of the law, and the gloom put upon it by the Supreme Court, and one false step is fatal to him.

What wonder is it that lawyers of character and learning have lately been known to ask, "When was a criminal of wealth and social position ever convicted in Cook County?"

Is it the fact that no man of wealth can be convicted of crime in this county and sent to the penitentiary so long as his money shall hold out? Have the "successful criminal lawyers" who make the laws in the Legislature and the "eminent criminal lawyers" who interpret them from the Supreme Bench brought the administration of criminal justice in this county into such low contempt? These are questions which the people will be called upon to answer at each successive election for State and judicial officers until the whole criminal procedure is reformed. The laws which were constructed to meet the wants of a sparsely settled State of 150,000 inhabitants are no longer adequate to the necessities of the fourth State of the Union, containing a population of 3,500,000 souls.

THE PAPAL WHINE.

A dispatch from Rome, printed in our Monday's issue, under date of Dec. 24, says:

> The Pope today gave the customary Christmas-Eve reception to the Cardinals, of whom twenty-three were in attendance, including the German Cardinal Hohenlohe. In reply to their address, the Pope said his position was becoming more and more intolerable. When he claimed the temporal power in order to secure the independence of spiritual power, he was accused of being a rebel and an enemy to Italy. Catholics who demanded efficient guarantees for the freedom for the head of the Catholic Church were similarly stigmatized, and pilgrims to Rome were insulted by the press and populace. It was, therefore, only natural that Bishops coming to Rome should consider the existing situation incompatible with the dignity of the Holy See. His Holiness said he expected far more severe persecution in the time to come, but he would endeavor to guide the bark of Peter through the troubled sea, looking forward to the moment when God would calm the tempest.

The sentiments advanced as above by the Pope in his speech to the Cardinals are only the echoes of similar sentiments which he has expressed upon many occasions since Italy became a nation and Rome its Capital. If the truth were really known, it might be found that many of his own spiritual adherents, who are better acquainted with the world than he, and who realize that his pretentions to temporal power are not only impossible of fulfillment but ridiculous, are coming to regard this stereotyped whine as tedious.

If the Pope is honest in the assertions made in his speech, and really believes what he says, why does he stay in Rome, harassing the Italian people and keeping them in constant political confusion by his efforts to form ultramontane alliances among the Catholic Powers of Europe, with no other purpose than to crush out Italian nationality, wrest the Capital of the Italian people from them, and turn over the temporal power into the hands of priests, whose ambition it is to assume the functions of Cæsar in the face of the commands of Christ to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's? It is a conspiracy which can never be organized; if it were organized it could never be carried through to success. France has become a Republic and is no longer dominated by Ultramontanism; on the other hand, Ultramontanism is held in check by the strong hand of the republican government and made to observe its proper relation to the State. Spain is today about half republican and Portugal likewise. Austria, whatever her disposition may be, is in no condition to dictate the disruption of the Italian Government or to assist in it. Germany and England would oppose it with resistless force. It is the wildest fantom that ever seized the mind of the Pope, if he imagines that he can reverse the engine of modern progress, or put brakes upon the speed with which the nineteenth century is traveling away from the dogmatic conservatism of the Papacy. If he does not perceive that the Papacy can never again secure its hold upon the temporal power, than it must be that he has wilfully closed his eyes to it and is keeping up a fiction, trying to deceive himself and his followers with it. It has been said of Leo XIII. that he is a man well acquainted with the world, possessing an unusual degree of good sense, and accustomed to take his positions not from prejudice, but after rigid self-examination. If this be so, then he is only shamming, with the expectation of arousing sympathy, for no clear-minded, thinking man could fail to recognize that nothing is left of the Papal pretension to temporal power.

In this country no one sympathizes with the Pope's absurd political demand, or would ever consent to grant what he claims—namely: the restoration of a political privilege which was never inherent in the spiritual functions, but was from the first a usurped power, except the Irish Ultramontanes, and their sympathy has only exposed them to ridicule. With their customary inconsistency, the very men who would help to crush out the nationality of the Italian people are crying out for the "independence" of Ireland and howling against the political control of the English Government.

The whine of Leo XIII., that "he has no liberty, and is a prisoner in the Vatican," is ridiculous nonsense. The only liberty denied him is the political despotism over a part of the Italian nation, with which he has no more concern than the Greek Pope or the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Italian people believe that they are able to administer their own political government. They don't want two Kings; even if they did, they don't want Pope Leo for one of them. They recognize his spiritual functions, and they have not been unfaithful in their allegiance, when the spiritual powers were unmixed with the temporal. They are willing to render unto God the things that are God's, but unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. If Leo XIII. cannot be satisfied with this even distribution of allegiance, then he ought to leave Italy, and harass it no longer, or disturb the world with unmanly whine.

Socialism is bitterly opposed in theory by the English, and yet no other people have put so many of its ideas into practice in their laws. A good literary statement of what has been done in this way is made by Mr. Morley in his Life of Cobden just issued. Cobden opposed with all his force the Ten Hours bill, as socialistic in that it was an exertion of the power of the State in its strongest form, definitly limiting in the interest of the laborer the subdistribution of capital. But the act of 1844 was only a rudimentary step in this direction. In 1847 the Ten Hours bill became law. In the thirty years that followed, says Morley, the principle has been extended with astonishing perseverance. Buried has today a complete, minute, and voluminous code for the protection of workmen: buildings must be kept pure of effluvia; dangerous machinery must be fenced; children and young persons must not clean it while in motion; their hours are not only limited but fixed; continuous employment must not exceed a given number of hours varying with the trade, but prescribed by the law in given cases; a stated time summer of holidays is imposed; the children must go to school, and the employer must every week have a certificate to that effect; if an accident happens notice must be sent to the proper authorities; special provisions are made for bakehouses, for laundrying, for collieries, and for a whole catalogue of other special callings. For the due enforcement and vigilant supervision of this immense body of minute prescriptions, there is an immense host of inspectors, certifying surgeons, and other authorities, whose business it is "to spend and pass over land and ocean" to register the liability of every kind of labor, from that of the woman who plaits straw at her cottage door to the miner who descends into the earth, and the seaman who conveys the fruits and materials of universal industry to and fro between the remotest parts of the globe. All this is one of the largest branches of what the most importunate Socialists have been accustomed to demand, and if we add to this vast fabric of labor legislation the British system of Poor law, we find the rather amazing result that in a country where Socialism has been less talked about than in any other country in Europe its principles have been most extensively applied.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas (Neal-Dowite), declares that his Prohibitory Liquor law is a perfect success, and that the whole State is as dry as a powder-horn; and, no matter how thirsty the fellows may be, there is not a drop to drink for love or money. On the other hand, we have his extraordinary proclamation offering large rewards for the conviction of officers who neglect their duty in enforcing coercive teetotalism, with the statement of ex-Gov. Robinson and of the leading journals of Kansas that the law is a failure, and is promoting intemperance and disrespect of law generally. The *Iowa State Register* publishes the subjoined extract from a business letter received by the editor from a citizen in Kansas in regard to the practical results of the Prohibitory Liquor law in that State. The editor of the *Register* vouches for the writer of the letter as one whom he personally knows to be "an honest man, a careful observer, and a sincere friend of temperance":

> ELDARD, Kas., Dec. 21.—Frequent comment is made outside of the State upon our famous liquor laws, and a difference of opinion seems to exist, all widely at variance. The sworn of Gov. St. John in the matter is sufficient evidence that the law is defective and impracticable. He has caused a law to be made for the improvement of the morals of his people that invites greater immorality than the original vice; and to render the law in a measure effective has issued proclamations, offering rewards for perjury, and inviting his neighbor's hand against his neighbor. This I am sorry to say is the whole case in a nutshell.
>
> The people regard the law as an infringement upon personal liberty, and he who never took a drink before has taken a dram in defiance of the new law.
>
> Those who would occasionally only take a glass of wine or beer order through the express company the keg or "little brown jug" sent to their homes. The workingman pays 10 cents to the physician and 75 cents to the druggist, and gets his pint of whisky. Well-known businessmen and personal friends pass their flasks boldly to the druggist—one visit to the physician being sufficient—or keep a keg on tap where it was never kept before.
>
> The books of the transportation company show more liquor consumed as this place since the new law than ever before during the same time, and I believe the same state of facts exists all over the State. The druggists and physicians who raised the cry against the whisky-fiend are reaping the visible profits. Who are the losers?

Speaking of stock killing and gambling, "Gath" thus describes the success of one of the operators in worthless and watered stocks since the business boom set in:

> The most active person in sustaining the market was Woerishoefer, the smart German broker and operator, who made his success here by buying, two or three years ago, the broken-down and spiritless bonds and stocks in the Western States. He was able to show his backers in Germany that the Americans people, being naturally gamblers, would quickly respond to a movement by these decrepit stocks. They furnished him with money, and he picked up bonds at 40 cents on the face and stock at two or three cents on the dollar. The rise in everything followed, and Woerishoefer and his principals made some millions of money. It gave him a status on the street, and he became the boldest general operator on the market. Mr. Gould was at the time constructing considerable railroad, and a buoyant spirit like Woerishoefer was useful to him and to the market. For more than a year the speculative principle here was stimulated by importations of gold from Europe which went into investment, and of course into circulation, and a large part of this money flustered around Wall street to be lent on call. The first blow to a buoyant market was the stoppage of this foreign money. It and all going upon predicted that when the extraordinary supplies of cash ceased there would have to be a revision of the stock list. The large operators, like Gould, also saw that, with a glutted market, where almost everybody was afraid to sell short, and yet where to buy, some positive decline and advance was necessary. Gould, it is said, took this view, and attacked Denver & Rio Grande stock, of which he had taken $1,000,000 in pledge for a loan to Mr. Woerishoefer, who was the representative of the bull interest on the street. It is said that Gould offered Woerishoefer's stock in the market, and that Woerishoefer hastily raised the $1,000,000, and rushed back to get his stock, but found it was out for the moment. Meantime that loan gave him a good deal of power, and the stock had declined in the neighborhood of fifteen points.

The Hon. A. S. Hewitt, M. C., of New York, in a letter to the *Evening Post*, says:

> What I hope to secure by the passage of the bill I have introduced is the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, which the public do not want and will not take.

A correspondent replies:

> There have been 103 millions of silver dollars coined, 90½ per cent of which are held and owned by "the public," $4,000,000 in coin and $6,500,000 in Treasury certificates—the sum being held for their redemption as required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878. So it says.
>
> Thousands of able-bodied men are engaged in digging silver ore, in smelting the metal, and in coining it into silver dollars, which are at once consigned to the vaults. Here are so many dollars as the original ore before it was mined, smelted, and coined.
>
> This morning 30,000 silver dollars were asked for in exchange for gold coin, which request was declined at the Sub-Treasury with this explanation:
>
> We have not 30,000 silver dollars that we can, literally put in circulation. If we let you have the silver dollars you will draw silver certificates, and we have 27 silver certificates to deliver, except as we have silver dollars on hand for—as equal amount on hand.

As there is much want of information on the "Daddy" dollar question, the following is from the act of 1873:

> Sec. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding in the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be held in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received, may be reissued. Approved Feb. 28, 1878.

A correspondent calls attention to the defense in the Guiteau case as made by the accused and by his counsel. The counsel say the man is insane; was insane before the assassination, at the time of assassination, and is now; while Guiteau claims that he was insane on the 30 of July, and for sixty days before that date; that he is perfectly sane now; and that while insane he was inspired by the Deity to commit the murder; and that, having done the deed by Divine inspiration, he is not responsible. The inspiration defense is not urged by Scoville or Reed, but Guiteau is permitted by them to plead it in his own behalf, the performances being used also to sustain the plea of insanity covering the period of assassination and continuing to the present time. Guiteau is really posing as an insane man; all his talk, all his blackguardism, all his ruffianism of speech, are so much labor performed by him to maintain the theory of his counsel that he is insane. Guiteau, therefore, has a difficult part to sustain the defense, and that he does his share of the defense ably, thoroughly, and unfailingly, even to the extent of overdoing it, must be readily admitted.

There have been terrible storms on the Atlantic between Nov. 30 and Dec. 11; many ocean steamers ran narrow escapes of destruction. Some were crippled and put back into port, and several have not yet been heard from. The New York *Tribune* of the 26th says:

> The probability of the loss of three Atlantic steamships, the City of London, the Henry Reed, and the Lord Byron, increases every day. The City of London, belonging to the Centaur Line, sailed from London on Nov. 19, and has not been heard from since she got out of the Channel. The Henry Reed left Antwerp for Boston on Nov. 21, and was last seen passing St. Catherine's Point the same day. The Lord Byron, from Hamburg, is now out nine days. Mr. Neilden, vessel carried passengers. These vessels would be in fair allowances for a freight steamer's passage in bad weather such as has prevailed of late on the North Atlantic. One of these vessels has been out over four and two left port five weeks ago. Serious apprehension may well be felt for their safety.

Evidently from the way Nixon is scrambling, he intends to make another race for an office. He is against it in the meantime of the day after the woodshack, with only the family was out of sight, and he had got to count the "chunks." The report current town yesterday was, that Nix intends to "go for" the Pension Agency, and crowd out the soldier's daughter. He says he has the three Cook County members backing him in whatever he wants, as they are anxious to have him stay his blackguarding.

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford in a New York interview thinks the Southern Pacific Railroad is going to be a great benefit to California, in opening a short line for the shipment of her wheat to Europe by way of New Orleans, as it is drawing a number for her agricultural products to the southern ports of Atlantic. He does not regard the Southern as a rival in the Central, and says its local traffic will prevent it apart from the bulky freight which will seek water carriage at New Orleans and Galveston, and which now goes around Cape Horn because it cannot afford the long rail journey to New York. A great increase in the agricultural industry of the Pacific coast is the result of the completion of the road, he says, and that, with the great fertility of her soil and the beauty of her climate, the State has only begun. Inhabitants engaged in killing the land, instead of labor, is said to be the cause, and one in no doubt and in great part to the immense trade the East and the Orient of late years.

Smalley telegraphs from London in regard to the professional beauty, the "Jersey Lily," that "the success of Mrs. Langtry's debut provokes an outburst of professional jealousy. Certain actresses resent the appearance [amate

FOREIGN.

Probable Loss of an Unknown Steamship of 3,000 Tons.

Circumstances Attending the Sudden Disappearance of the Vessel.

Appointment of French Ministers to St. Petersburg and Berlin.

Panics in Public Places Now Matters of Nightly Occurrence.

Ten Counties in Ireland Proclaimed Under the Arms Act Yesterday.

The Ingenuous Bismarck Taxes American Canned Beef as "Fine Ironware."

A Russian Expedition to Survey the Region About the Mouths of the Lena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Viscount Helmsley, Conservative member of Parliament for the North Riding of Yorkshire, is dead.

PROBABLY UNTRUE.

None of the morning papers mention the report of the burning of Cronstadt, Russia.

THE CATALONIA'S PASSENGERS.

The passengers of the steamship Catalonia, which returned to Queenstown damaged in a collision, have the option of proceeding either by the City of Brussels, the Marathon, or Servia, on Saturday next.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Mackie, recently convicted of bribery in the Sandwich Parliamentary election, and sentenced to imprisonment, has been released at Canterbury on account of his health.

FIVE JUDGES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette believes it to be substantially true that the Government has divided the disturbed localities of Ireland into five or six districts, each of which is to be under a superior sort of magistrate, who will be able to act without previous superior sanction and have entire control of troops and police, with a view to prompt action in the event of disturbance. The Gazette adds: "Possibly this is a preliminary step towards the enforcement of the payment of rent."

SIR ROBERT LUSH,

one of the Lord Justices of Appeals, is dead.

WHAT VESSEL WAS IT?

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Capt. Le Person, of the Ernestine, arrived at Brest, reports that during a calm on the 20th he was in company with a large steamer, which kept within about a mile and a half of him from 5 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. Just then a violent squall occurred, lasting about twenty-five minutes. When it passed away the steamer was no longer to be seen, and he thinks she sunk in the squall. A quantity of wreckage which drove ashore on the following day at Rossoff gives an air of probability to the reported disaster. The wreckage consisted of bales of cotton, a cask of whale-oil, and various pieces of wood, on one of which was written: "Spitting upon decks and bulwarks prohibited." The steamer appeared to Capt. Le Person to be from 2,000 to 3,000 tons burden. She had a straight stem, with a bowsprit like one of the Glasgow steamers, and was schooner-rigged. The foremast had two yards with square sails, and hail and funnel painted black. She was under steam, proceeding very slowly, when the squall struck her.

THE LAND CASES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—The appeals taken in 60 per cent of the land cases have been decided by the Assistant Commissioners. There are now on the docket 830 appeals. The Chief Commissioners will sit for the first time as an Appeal Court at Belfast on the 16th of January.

PHILLIPS,

the Land-League accountant, was released from Dundalk jail on condition that he accept no further employment under the league.

PROCLAIMED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—The City and County of Dublin and nine other counties were proclaimed under the Arms act.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In view of the difficulty of serving writs, has issued a proclamation declaring that service of notice to quit by post is a good service in proclaimed districts.

THE LADIES' LEAGUE

has issued a circular summoning all branches to meet Sunday.

THE LAND COURT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Times* says: "It is believed many more sub-Commissioners under the act will not will be needed if the arrears are not to be allowed to accumulate disastrously."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

IMMIGRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—The Honolulu press of Dec. 10 publishes the report of W. M. Armstrong, Commissioner of Immigration, who accompanied King Kalakaua on his recent tour of the world with a view of studying the immigration problem. The report treats the question of East Indian immigration at great length, but decides against it mainly on account of the debased moral and religious condition of the lower order of Indians, and the lack of stamina of the race. Japanese immigration, he thinks, might be of value, but the Japanese are not immigrating people. Malays are good for nothing as laborers. The question of Chinese immigration will be made the subject of a separate report. Portuguese immigration from the Azores is considered the best that can be obtained in a sufficient quantity, and the appointment of a Commissioner to recommended to reside at the Azores and look after immigration matters. General European immigration would be highly desirable, but cannot be expected, as immigration of that class seek homesteads, while Hawaii has nothing to offer them but contract labor. Island press editorials are devoted to a considerable extent to a refutation of the charges made by American journals against the contract labor system and the workings of the reciprocity treaty.

FRANCE.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Intransigeants have brought forward as their candidate for the Senate Mat. Laborderc, who refused to obey orders when it was suspected that a coup d'etat was imminent in November, 1877, as a protest against the appointment of Gen. Mirabel as Chief of the General Staff.

CHARLES DILKE,

Prime Under Foreign Secretary and delegate to France for the negotiation of a commercial treaty, has arrived in Paris, and had a conference with Gambetta and Rouvier, Minister of Commerce.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of Count de Chaudordy as Ambassador at St. Petersburg and of Decourcel as Ambassador at Berlin will be gazetted tomorrow.

HAVRE.

The Minister of Public Works has ordered substitution on the construction of a new dock at Havre capable of receiving large transatlantic steamers. He has granted 20,000,000 francs for the most urgent part of the work.

GERMANY.

SUSPICION.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The German press unanimously urges the recent measures for the augmentation of the Russian army.

TAXES IMPOSED PREVIOUSLY.

The recent measures have conveyed to doubt that twice the tax on many kinds of necessary provisions by taxing wrappers and labels as colonial parts of the consignment; thus American cornsalt taxed in this is known as "the box wrapper."

RUSSIA.

THE LENA.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The *Herald's* special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "Just when the news of the discovery of the survivors of the Jeannette arrived here a scientific expedition was preparing to quit St. Petersburg to explore the mouths of the Lena where they landed. This expedition leaves this evening under the direction of Nicholas Jurgens, officer of the Corps of Pilots. He and a mathematician, M. Ripener, are charged with astronomical and meteorological observations. A musical doctor, Bunge, will direct zoological and botanical researches. In addition to these the expedition will be composed of eleven soldiers, two of whom are Orogotsk marines. The others will be taken from the local troops at Irkoutsk. The expedition goes by way of Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, where it will provide itself with the provisions, clothing, and instruments necessary, besides five sleighs for their conveyance. From Nijni it will proceed to Irkoutsk by way of Ekaterinburg and Tomsk.

NEXT SPRING

it will leave Irkoutsk and will proceed by the Lena toward the frozen sea. As the limit of the wooden region is at a great distance from the mouths of the Lena, the expedition will have to convey with it from Iakoutsk the wood necessary for constructions and firing. The expedition will begin its scientific labors on Aug. 1, 1882, and will continue them until the same date in 1883. This expedition is naturally

INDEPENDENT OF THE THREE OTHERS,

which, by order of Gen. Ignatieff, will employ the most rapid means of reaching the shipwrecked people, but its program will give an idea of the efforts which must have been made and the difficulties surmounted by the messengers who brought the news, and of the ordeals through which the survivors will have to pass before they arrive at Iokoutsk."

THE KULDJA INDEMNITY.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The *Herald* special says: The first part of the stipulated money indemnity for the cession of Kuldja was paid to Russia by the Chinese Government three days ago.

SEVERAL COURT OFFICIALS

have been ordered to proceed to Moscow to make a careful examination of all costumes and accessories which Russian tradition requires to be used at the imperial coronations. This warrants the supposition that the coronation ceremony is to take place earlier than was expected, probably before the confinement of the Empress.

EXPEDITION TO NORTHERN SIBERIA.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Russian expedition to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Lena during the years 1882 and 1883 will start today.

AUSTRALIA.

SMALL-POX IN SYDNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The outbreak of small-pox in Sydney is assuming a more serious aspect than was anticipated. Several deaths have occurred since the departure of the last mail, and new cases are reported from day to day.

WHEAT PROSPECTS

fair, and it is probable that last year's averages will be repeated.

KIDNAPERS.

The schooners Porto Villa and Habenna have been kidnaping natives from Bartholomew, and the Appi-Islands natives swear vengeance, and it is believed will attack any expedition landing on the islands.

TUNIS.

OFF FOR TRIPOLI.

TUNIS, Dec. 27.—The French troops have started from Gabes to occupy Zarzise, close to the frontier of Tripoli. It is expected that Gen. Logerot will now attack the Tripolitan tribes.

RAIDS BY ARABS.

TUNIS, Dec. 27.—A band of Arabs made a cattle raid on Sunday within sight of the walls of Kairouan.

SUCCESS.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Advices from Tunis are to the effect that Gen. Logerot succeeded in obtaining the submission of all insurgent tribes except the Ouergamans, who are isolated on the Tripolitan frontier. The submission of that tribe is considered imminent.

MEXICO.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 27.—President Gonzales has invited Señor Matias Romero, formerly Mexican Minister at Washington and three times Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, to accept an appointment as a special envoy to negotiate a reciprocity treaty of commerce with the United States. Señor Romero will probably accept the position.

VIENNA'S GHOSTS.

IN WARSAW.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Warsaw states that peace has been restored there.

IN LONDON.

A false alarm of fire caused a panic in a theatre in East London. No one was injured.

IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—A panic in a music-hall here Tuesday evening was caused by a false alarm of fire. No casualties.

AUSTRIA.

A SENSATIONAL NUN.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—There is much excitement in Gratz in consequence of a nun obtained against her will leaping from a convent wall into a stream, from which, however, she was rescued.

GRUELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The difficulty between Austria and Roumania is settled.

JAPAN.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Berlin correspondent says: An influential Japanese gentleman informed me that Japan, for some time past, has been earnestly desirous to remodel her commercial relations with Europe and America. Japan has already drawn the attention of the Powers concerned to her aims, and their representatives will hold a conference at Tokio on the subject in January.

FRED NEWBURG.

The Ohio Embezzler's Operations Now Foot Up $14,000, with More to Hear From.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—Fred W. Newburg, the crooked Assistant Secretary of the Board of Public Works, appeared in the Police Court this morning, and through the advice of his attorney, Gen. Holmes, pleaded not guilty to the first of the six charges specified. On behalf of Newburg his attorney waived examination. The Attorney-General, George K. Nash, was present, and requested that the bail be fixed at an amount that would cover the suspected crime. The Mayor decided against an exorbitant bail, and said that the prisoner could not be required to give bond to satisfy embezzlement suspicions. The Mayor fixed the bail at $2,000, $2,000 on each of the six charges. The experts and State officials are going back to 1877, when the State received the canals back from the lessees. This evening the investigators stumbled on one order, said to be a forgery, drawn on the 8th of August, 1878, and at a later hour other forgeries during 1880 were discovered, which swelled the amount of forgeries thus far discovered during the day to $9,000. The forgeries and raised checks thus far brought to the surface amount to $14,000. When suspicion was first aroused by young Newburg's free use of money and fast living, the attention of the Board of Public Works was called to the matter, but the members were all unanimous in expressing the opinion that the bold fellow from the State Treasury, and further, that they had the utmost confidence in his entire innocence. The Auditor of State was also of the same opinion. It now appears that the boards of reports have been made by the board, signed by all the members and sworn to as correct, and during these four years young Newburg has been drawing from the Treasury on forged certificates $1,000 at a time. Some of the members of the board will surprised at nothing other the development of later. It appears that the members of the boards of Public Offices never took the trouble to look at the books, but simply signed what they were told to sign. The Auditor of State would be required to examine the books of the various offices, and the amount there was in the hands of disbursing officers. Young Newburg was always ready to keep track of the expenditures and his books were always right at the end of the month. The Auditor and Treasurer of State, Bonds Newburg was committed to the county jail this afternoon.

THE RAILROADS.

Trouble in the Rate Association Over the New State Tariff.

The Non-Complying Roads Discriminating at all Competing Points.

The New Plan Devised by the Southern Roads to Defeat the Scalpers.

Statement of the Business of the Pennsylvania East of Pittsburg.

Circular from the Illinois Commissioners Asking Compliance with Their New Schedule.

The State Commissioners' Tariff Gives Much Trouble to the Roads Which Comply with the New Tariff, Because All the Roads Do Not Comply with It.

The Illinois Rate Association, formed a few years ago for the purpose of maintaining freight rates from competing points in the interior of this State, will hold a meeting tomorrow at St. Louis for the purpose of investigating the difficulties that have arisen on account of the adoption of the State Commissioners' tariff by most of the leading Illinois roads. Owing to the refusal of some of the lines to adopt the Commissioners' tariff, the roads which have done so are placed at a great disadvantage as far as business from interior competing points is concerned. The roads which do not comply with the State tariff continue to charge high rates from local points, but make such exceedingly low rates from competing points that the roads which do comply have no show at such points, and lose all their business. These roads claim that under the law they cannot make such low rates at their competitors from competing points, because it would compel them to make still lower rates from all nearer points, as the law provides that roads shall not charge more for a shorter distance than a further one. Should they follow the rate of their competitors from competing points they would be compelled to charge still less from all nearer local points, which would bring these rates down so low as to not only leave no margin of profit, but would virtually result in great loss to the transportation lines, and for this reason that they cannot adopt such a policy without ruining themselves. The roads complying with the Commissioners' tariff say something has to be done at once or they will be compelled to violate the tariff and meet the rates made by their competitors. An effort will be made at the St. Louis meeting to induce the roads which have not yet adopted the tariff to fall into line and comply with the law, so that an arrangement can be made for uniform rates from competing points. It is claimed that by taking this course more could be gained than by refusing to comply with the new tariff, as by doing this the manufacturers and shippers would be made the principal sufferers, and they would be compelled to, as they have done in the law repealed, and the efforts of these men would have far more weight with the Legislature than the efforts of the railroads themselves. The non-complying roads, however, do not agree with the complying brethren, and claim that the manufacturers and shippers care nothing for the roads, this much being shown at the manufacturers' meeting held in this city a few days ago. All these men want, they say, is equal rates for themselves, but they care nothing for that portion of the law which relates to extortion because it does not affect them. The roads which refuse to comply with the tariff say they want the whole law repealed, and will not comply with it until its constitutionality has been affirmed in the courts of last resort. Should they comply with the law, they say, and charge manufacturers at competing points the rates provided for by the Commissioners' tariff, they would soon find business altogether, for it would certainly go to the roads making a short cut across the State and having but a short mileage within the State. If the General Freight Agents of the various Illinois roads at their meeting fail to agree upon a uniform plan of action it is quite likely that some of the lines which now work under the new tariff will refuse to do so any longer, and will make such rates from competing points as are charged by their competitors.

Change in the Management of the Belt Line & Land Company.

It has been rumored in railroad circles for several days that certain changes had occurred in the management of the Chicago Belt-Line Railroad & Land Company, whereby all of the original incorporators and some of the "dummy" Directors had been dropped, and that the active management was now entirely in the hands of a Board of Directors elected by the controlling interest, which is held in the East. The only officer now in Chicago of the Railroad or Land Company is Mr. Joseph B. Ord, the Manager, who has his headquarters in the company's offices in the Ashland Block, where he was found yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who requested a statement of anything new that might have occurred in the affairs of the company. Mr. Ord was averse to being interviewed, and suggested that he did not care to say anything about the progress of the scheme until after Jan. 1, when the company would probably be ready to proceed with the work of construction. Upon being urged, Mr. Ord finally acknowledged that a change had taken place by which the management and ownership of both the railroad and land interests had passed into the hands of a new set of men. They would be ready to go ahead with the work of establishing a grade and laying the rails as soon as the final location of the maps of the lines projected, now in the hands of E. S. Chesbrough, in New York, together with that experienced engineer's improvement of the most practical route. The belt-line would intersect with the roads of the Interstate Commission could be subdivided into at least twenty sections and could be completed in a few weeks.

In respect to the harbor and land improvements at East Chicago, it can be stated that Mr. E. Greeley was engaged in making a topographical and hydrographical survey, together with a map of the land and the Lake Michigan and Wolf Lake frontages, which would in turn be submitted to Mr. Chesbrough. The company desired to secure the best engineering advice before proceeding to commence work. The rumors about further heavy purchases of land by the company were not authentic. They had all the land they desired, and at present would neither sell nor buy. It was intended in the construction of the belt-line to cross all of the existing roads above grade by means of viaducts. The business of the road when completed would be limited strictly to the transfer of freight and cars, and the road had no desire of gaining entrance to the city. The company would run their own engines, and expected to make their money out of the transfer of freight.

Capt. Lydecker's report was to the effect that a capable interior basin could be made at East Chicago, but the Belt-Line Company had it upon the authority of the best engineers in the country that one of the most perfect harbors on Lake Michigan could be constructed at a moderate expense. The two schemes involved an outlay of about $10,000,000, and the best evidence that the present owners and Directors were going about it in good faith was the fast that they had already expended $600,000 in starting the improvements. The $600,000 in question had been paid out since bonds were voted, bought for $1,000,000, and since been bonded in London for $3,000,000, and interests in the enterprise would sell at a premium if offered to capitalists.

The Erie & North Shore Dispatch to be Absorbed by the Commercial Express.

About three months ago Vanderbilt gave notice that from Jan. 1, 1882, the Erie & North Shore and the South Shore fast freight lines, which for years past had been running over his Western roads in connection with the Erie, would no longer be permitted to do so. About a month ago the Erie officials announced that, although these fast freight lines had been ordered off the Vanderbilt roads, yet they would continue in existence after Jan. 1, and find other outlets. There has been great speculation as to the route to be taken by these lines, but no light was shed upon the question until a few days ago, when it was officially announced that the South Shore Line, which heretofore ran over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, would after Jan. 1 run over the Jamestown, Mayville & Pittsburg road to Jamestown, N. Y., and over the Erie & Pittsburg road to Meadville, and over the Fort Wayne to Chicago. This is the route known as the Erie & Chicago Line, and which for years past has been a popular passenger route between Chicago and New York. Nothing transpired regarding the disposition to be made of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch until yesterday, when the following circular, issued jointly by the Erie & North Shore Dispatch and the Commercial Express Fast-Freight Line, made its appearance:

"The patrons of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch are respectfully advised that, beginning Jan. 1, their shipments from and to Eastern cities, which have heretofore been forwarded at the stations of the Michigan Central Railroad in Chicago, will hereafter be received and delivered at the Twelfth street station of the Chicago & Grand Trunk in Chicago. Every effort will be made to make this transfer quick and the delivery as good via the new route as via the old, and rates will be at all times as satisfactory as via other routes. All answers relating to past business of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch, and current business of the Commercial Express, will be answered at the office of the Commercial Express, 79 Clark street."

This virtually amounts to a consolidation of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch with the Commercial Express. The last-named fast-freight line was established about a year ago to do business over the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Erie Railways via Buffalo. The Erie & North Shore Dispatch, according to the above circular, will, after Jan. 1, use the same route, and consequently there is no use to keep up separate offices. The Commercial Express, therefore, moves into the office of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch, at 79 Clark street, and Mr. J. D. Hays, agent of the former line in this city, will also have charge of the latter.

The Southern Roads Devise a Scheme That Will Prove a Serious Inconvenience to the Scalpers.

A method has been devised and adopted by Southern roads which it is thought will securely guard the companies against the operations of the scalpers, who have been cavorting to do a large business on excursion tickets to the South this winter. The plan of the scalpers has been as follows: A passenger is sold by the scalper to buy a ticket, say in Chicago, of the iron-clad form, and to sign his name as the original purchaser, when he will give him an order on a scalper in Jacksonville for a rebate. The passenger thinks the system is complete, and that he is to get to the point of his destination at an extremely low rate. The Jacksonville scalper erases the name of the original purchaser, puts a new name on it, has it stamped, and sells the return ticket.

The Southern roads have now arranged for the conductors, say, from Wagcross to Jacksonville or from Mobile to New Orleans, when the original purchaser passes South to take the number of his ticket, and the form, with his name, is taken down on blanks furnished for the purpose. These blanks are given to the agent, who is required to stamp the ticket and witness the holder's signature. When this ticket is presented to the agent he examines his lists to see if form and number correspond to the name given. If it does not it is stamped "Void on face and every coupon, and the purchaser finds himself the loser. This mode of procedure has been adopted by nearly all the Southern roads, and for this reason tourists to the South had better beware of scalpers, and buy their tickets at the regular ticket-offices.

Impending Changes in the Management of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Railroad men may not, but outsiders will be much surprised to learn that there are to be important changes in the list of officials on the Pennsylvania system of roads. For some years there have been two factions existing in the Directory of the parent road, the Pennsylvania. One is known as the Roberts faction, the other as the Cassatt faction. Last year A. J. Cassatt lacked but one vote of being elected President, and it is now stated on seemingly reliable authority that at the annual meeting a few weeks hence, the Cassatt party will obtain full sway. The success of this faction, it is considered, will be of great benefit to the entire system, as Vice-President Cassatt and followers have more of the snap and go-aheadativeness needed at the present day to defeat the well-laid schemes of competitors. It is further stated that D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company, has expressed a desire to retire from railroad service as soon as the Pennsylvania people can appoint his successor. The work resting upon his shoulders is becoming very heavy, and his circumstances are such that caring for his health and living to ripe old age is more desirable to him than the hard work and salary which would fall upon him should he continue General Manager. It is further stated that the first, second, and third divisions of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis lines are to be put under the supervision of a General Superintendent, whose name the Journal is requested to withhold for the present. The name is also withheld in general confusion on several of the divisions of the Pennsylvania proper, and its lines west of Pittsburg, will follow the change in the Presidency of the Pennsylvania combination, is highly probable."

The Gould Hands Take the Lead in the Ticket Commission Reform Movement.

Out of the many railroaders who recently met at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city to reform the ticket commission system but were afraid to tackle the ticket agents of connecting roads and therefore extended the reform only so far as it related to their own agents, there is at least one who is not afraid to take the bull by the horns and abolish the system entirely for the principal portions of his road. This man is Mr. Francis Chandler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of Gould's Southwestern roads. Mr. Chandler has notified the coupon ticket agents of the various roads in this country that hereafter his companies will not pay commissions on ticket sales to Arkansas and Texas points, nor will any commissions be paid hereafter on account of the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad. It is understood that Mr. Chandler is also anxious to abolish the system for his roads in Missouri, but is at present prevented from doing so on account of the competition of the other lines in that State. Mr. Chandler is fully backed up in his position by Jay Gould and the managers of his roads. This is a good beginning, and it is to be hoped that other General Passenger and TicKet Agents will soon follow Mr. Chandler's good example and assist him in making the reform general throughout the country. All that is necessary to obtain the desired end is a little more backbone on the part of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents than they have exhibited heretofore.

What It Has Cost Vanderbilt to Carry On the Railroad War.

"Gath" comments as follows upon the annual statements of the Vanderbilt roads recently published:

The figures from the Vanderbilt railroads for the past year will bear turning over a moment. The main stem from New York to Buffalo took nearly $7,000,000 for carrying passengers for the year ending Sept. 30. At two cents a mile, which is the limit that can be charged, this will stand, that represents a great population hauled. It showed an increase in money of about $300,000 from passengers over the previous year. The road earned from freights nearly $25,000,000, a loss of nearly $1,500,000. The total earnings of this property for the year are nearly $33,000,000, and it has been sometimes said, though I think extravagantly, that $30,000,000 would build the New York Central railroad, the right of way into cities, depot sites, etc., omitted. I have no doubt the Central Railroad could be sold for $60,000,000, or double the year's business. The net profits of the road were under $8,000,000, instead of $10,500,000 as the year before, showing that the road is worth $80,000,000 and about 14 per cent in spite of the railroad war. All we all know, the stock has been watered up so that it pays about 8 per cent.

You can see what it has cost Vanderbilt to go into the railroad war when you observe that the net profits after paying his dividend this year only $780,000, instead of about $2,850,000 last year. Yet the road bought during the year about 500 cars, forty-four locomotives, and 6,000 tons of steel rails.

It appears that A passenger train makes 47 cents a mile and a freight train the same. Let us compute this a little further. The average train to Albany, carrying freight or passengers, makes only about $75 clear of expenses. The average train to Fourth-corners makes only about $27. The average train from Dunkirk to New York may make $200.

Next comes the Lake Shore Railroad, which reaches to Chicago. This road collected from all sources about $18,000,000 last year, a loss of about $750,000 over the previous year. The surplus after paying dividends this year is under $12,000, whereas it was a hundred times as much last year. The Lake Shore bought about 41,000 tons of steel rails. The Michigan Central Railroad, which William Vanderbilt acquired after his father's death, earned in gross under $9,000,000, a falling off of but a few thousand dollars, notwithstanding it cost $1,000,000 more to run the road this year. The road paid 8 per cent dividends in 1880, amounting to about $1,500,000, while this year it paid 2½ per cent, being less than $500,000.

The Canada Southern Railroad earned about $600,000 less than last year, a falling off of 9 per cent, while the expense of operating were higher.

These statements, candidly charged up to the railroad war, are made without an extenuation or apology by Vanderbilt, showing that he does not propose to imitate anybody's tactics, nor is he being his head punched some, as a proof that he is keeping up the fight.

The Junction Road at Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 27.—The Junction Railroad lately authorized by the Councils, and designed to connect the Pittsburg & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio Roads in the upper part of this city, has purchased Wainwright's Island extending from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth street, containing about thirty-five acres, and having a river front of 2,000 feet. By the gradual change of channel the Island is mainland, except during high water. The price paid was $200,000. This will give the road excellent facilities for yard, depot, shops, and round-house purposes. With the Scott Haddock provided by the Pittsburg & Western's connection part of the Emory Island property, the Baltimore & Ohio's Glenwood yards, and the depots of the Junction, to be placed on this property, the combination formed by these lines will be provided with depots and yards of a character hitherto unattained. The Junction road, in its entire length, will be built on the most substantial and permanent basis. The connection of the PITTSBURG & WESTERN with the Junction will overcome the necessity of a bridge, but until that is built the large river freightage will continue to be made by barges. The Pittsburg & Western is the road that proposes to enter the Wabash System to Pittsburg by the 1st of next May at the latest.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad is to have an office in this city. It is one of the Pennsylvania Central's Western feeders by means of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

The New Schedule of the Illinois Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—Since the Railroad Commissioners' new schedule of freight-rates went into effect, on the 1st inst., but few of the railroads of the State have formally notified the Board of their acceptance of the new rates and filed copies of their tariff made in accordance therewith. These roads are the Illinois Central (which accepted the rates under protest), the Chicago & Alton, the Cairo & St. Louis, the Rock Island & Peoria, and the Rock Island & Mercer Railroad. The companies have learned informally that a number of other roads have accepted the new rates, and intend to comply therewith, but they desire to obtain an expression from all the roads as to their intentions, and are making efforts to-day to send out the following circular to the railroads of the State:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 21, 1881.—This commission having completed a revision of the classification and schedule of maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight for the different railroads of this State, which took effect on the 1st inst., publication copies of which have been sent you, and a notice of the acceptance of which schedules of rates have only been received from a portion of said railroads, will you please, at your earliest convenience, file with this board your new tariff, made in conformity with said schedules, for the information of the commission, and as evidence of your intention to adopt the same. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
GEORGE R. BOOKE,
W. R. ROBINSON,
Commissioners.

JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

Important Conference of Bridge-Building Experts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—D. J. Whittemore, Chief Engineer Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; L. H. Clark, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore Railroad; A. Gottlieb, President of the Keystone Bridge Company; and W. S. Pope, President of the Detroit Bridge Company, are in the city at the invitation of the officers of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, to consult with Col. G. Bonier Smith, and decide what kind of bridge spans shall take the place of the one that recently fell out of the St. Charles bridge, and the remaining one of the same construction that did not fall. They will also make a thorough examination of the bridge and its approaches, and determine what is to be done to make the structure safe and permanent beyond say question. The purpose of the management of the railroad is to erect a bridge as good as the most extensive examination in its every part, and in selecting the gentlemen above named, who are among the best engineers in the country conversant with bridge-building, to decide what kind of structure shall be put up, the road feels that the object they have in view will be fully secured. Gen. Jaques, Harding and C. C. Pratt, State Railroad Commissioners, are also invited to take part in the conference.

The Pennsylvania Road of Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The statement of business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for November, 1881, as compared with the same month of 1880, shows an increase in gross earnings of $265,303; an increase in expenses of $250,034, and an increase in net earnings of $26,268. The eleven months of 1881, as compared with the same period in 1880, show an increase in gross earnings of $2,660,126, an increase in expenses of $1,977,778, and an increase in net earnings of $682,438.

Aid Refused.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—The election had in this (Wayne) township today to decide upon the question of an appropriation of $75,000 toward the construction of the Fort Wayne & Southeastern Railway, a small vote was polled. The project was defeated by a small majority.

Promotion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 27.—M. K. Fleming, son of the local Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Road at this place, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the same road and the Burlington & Missouri River, with headquarters at Atchison.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. William H. Andrus, Traveling Agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, yesterday returned from the Yellowstone region. He reports an extensive immigration to that country. The weather is excellent, and there is no snow.

The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the third week in December were as follows: Freight, $27,869.29; passenger, $5,871.07; miscellaneous, $700; total, $34,380.36. The gross earnings for the corresponding week last year were $20,205.38.

Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Road, calls attention to the constantly growing popularity of Thomasville, Ga., as a winter resort. He requests all other roads to place tourists' tickets to this point on sale at their coupon offices.

NEXT Monday the Wabash Railway will commence to run through cars from this city to Peoria and Keokuk. The cars will be attached to the train leaving this city at 1:45 p. m. Heretofore passengers for the West for Peoria and Keokuk had to change cars at Forrest, Ill.

The Texas & Pacific Railroad is now completed to the junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad at El Paso, Tex., and will be opened as a through line for business to points in New Mexico, Arizona, and California about Jan. 1, 1882. Passengers will run on the express and fast freight trains from St. Louis to Deming without change, and third-class sleeping-cars will be run on emigrant trains with but one change to California.

The Eastern Illinois Railroad Company are anxiously waiting for a number of new cars which the Pullman Company are building for them to be placed on their through trains between Momence and Chicago. They have one train now running on this line which is filled to overflowing. They desire more cars, and intend putting on another train as soon as they can get the cars. The company is building their own cars of their own which they hope to have ready before long.

The practical joke perpetrated on Mr. Jules G. Lumbard, of the Red Star Line, by his office associates in the Fort Wayne freight office Christmas-Eve by presenting him with a dime and pin has had such a severe effect on that gentleman that in order to restore him to his former equanimity and happiness the jokers purchased a genuine diamond stud and presented it to him yesterday with the request to regard the former transaction as a mere fun and to accept this as a genuine simon-pure expression of their kindest regard and esteem. Mr. Lumbard thinks he has now the best of the joke, and feels correspondingly happy.

All the employés on the lines of the Rock Island Railway Company have just been furnished with the following circular:

To Employés of the Roads of Each of the different States in Which the lines of this road are located believe that small-pox is interrupting travel, and otherwise prejudicing the health and lives of the citizens, and that immunity from the disease may be enjoyed it is deemed best for all railway employés to be vaccinated. You will, therefore, within thirty days from the date of this order, be vaccinated. In those cases where vaccination has been performed, but not within one year, revaccination is required. All officers in charge of men will enforce this requirement and is strictly enforced, and any refusal to comply with its provisions must at once be reported to the General Superintendent.

The Rock Island road yesterday brought up to the depot on Van Buren street from the paper shops at Forty-seventh street three elegant new passenger coaches. They are the finest and most substantial specimens of the kind which the Rock Island has adopted, and reflect much credit upon the taste of the manufacturers. The new cars are sixty-four in length, have sixty-two seats each, and are provided with a smoking-room at each end to accommodate giant persons. They cost about $10,000 each, and will weigh some thirty-three tons. It is the intention of the company to place these cars on the through trains between Chicago and Kansas City. They will be placed on the road the 1st of January. The company expects to have six more cars like these just brought out ready for the by next July. They will be placed on the other divisions of the road.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—At an investigation tonight by the committee of the City Council into the management of the Gas Works, it was disclosed that several Councilmen of the city were in the habit of appropriating to their own use the gas belonging to the city.

The City Council has instructed the Committee on Telegraph to devise some plan for dispensing with wires used for electric lights, owing to the commission of numerous

AN EXODUS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 27.—Seventy-five colored persons from Edgefield County, South Carolina, passed through Augusta today on the way to Arkansas. They are under the leadership of a colored preacher named Hammond, who promised to have a chartered train waiting for them at Augusta, but failed to do so, and the party had to pay full fares to Atlanta. They are now found in too hard work to make a home in South Carolina, and contemplate going to Arkansas. The news and excitement over the exodus is intense, and thousands altogether will go.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

General rains have fallen in New England, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle States, and occasional rain in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States. Southwesterly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States, northeasterly in New England. Elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Eastern Gulf States, and the South Atlantic States, and New England, and risen slightly in the other districts. It averages from 14 to 20 degrees above the mean for the month in the Western States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southerly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer, cloudy, rainy weather, southerly winds, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, local rain or snow, southerly winds, and lower temperature, followed by higher temperature, and falling, generally followed by rising, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, southerly veering to colder northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, colder, fair weather, winds shifting to northwesterly, and higher pressure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—10:53 P. M.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Time 75th M.	Time 90th M.	Wind.		Bar.	Weather.
			Dir.	Vel.		
Albany	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Alpena	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Buffalo	10	22	W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Cairo	10	22	S.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Cleveland	10	22	W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Chicago	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Davenport	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Detroit	10	22	W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Duluth	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Escanaba	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Grand Haven	10	22	W.	4	30.12	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	10	22	N.W.	4	30.12

THE RED RASH.

Small-Pox Still Numbers its Victims, Despite All Precautions.

A Long, Self-Exonerating Letter from New York's Health Officer.

Utter Neglect of the Ocean Steamship Lines to Vaccinate Passengers Before Sailing.

Progress of the Disease in Chicago and the Efforts Making to Stay It—Deaths and New Cases.

The long letter of Dr. Smith's to Dr. De Wolf came to hand yesterday from New York, and is given below. It shows emphatically that the steamship companies take no care to have their passengers vaccinated before they take them on board to bring them to this country. The letter of Dr. Smith is as follows:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, QUARANTINE, S. I., Dec. 24.—MY DEAR DOCTOR: Your telegram came to my hand last eve. In relation to the Westphalia's passengers, let me say that her own passengers proper—83—were received at Hamburg, the 8th inst. On arrival at quarantine, the 22d, where the vessel was detained until the 23d, all her own passengers were well. Touching at Queenstown, en route to this port, the Westphalia received the passengers of the disabled steamer Allemannia, which had, on the 6th of December, put back and landed her steerage passengers, 420 in number. One case of small-pox developed on the Allemania previous to her getting back to Queenstown. The passengers were all immediately vaccinated—on the 7th inst.

The passengers shipped on the Westphalia at Hamburg, and those reshipped at Queenstown, were separated the entire voyage to this port. On arrival here, one case of small-pox was developed—a child from the steerage of Allemania, at the fifth day of development. Satisfactory assurances were given by the medical and other officers of the ship that the case had been detected during the initial stages, and thirty-six hours before the appearance of the eruption, and completely isolated—except from a personal attendant, who was not allowed communication with parties outside of the patient's room.

Examination of the Allemania's passengers showed that three-fourths of the number vaccinated at Queenstown on the 7th inst. were to a greater or less degree successful, evidently resulting to the extent of previous protection by vaccination. Those in whom the vaccination gave negative results, and those who showed blisters, as most of these where the vaccine had not acted it is fair to presume the failure was owing to previous vaccination, as evidenced by the cicatrices and history.

Notwithstanding the segregation of the passengers of the Westphalia and Allemania, all the passengers from Hamburg direct were vaccinated. The attendant of the sick, and all baggage belonging to the same, as well as that of the saloon, were taken in charge and disinfected. The saloon was thoroughly disinfected.

I need not remind you that the passage of the steamships with emigrants from European ports is made several days short of the usual incubative period of small-pox. That such cases exist with certainty, on the contrary is latent, there is no doubt. I have made every effort to stimulate the watchfulness of health authorities along the line of emigrant travel, that such cases might be detected early. I have solicited the co-operation of the State Board of Health, and personal endeavor, to have the National Board of Health establish inspection at certain points. I have demonstrated at the omission to establish an inspection of emigrants at Port Burton, the principal entry for emigrants in the United States. I think I am correct in saying that nearly or quite 175,000 emigrants passed into this country through that port in 1876 without any supervision on the part of the United States authorities. I would call your particular attention to the necessity to secure the cooperation of the passenger steamship lines to this port. It has been a source of great—not that, since they have evaporated nearly to the vanishing point, small-pox has been detected in but five ships, and those covering a period of five months last past, as against thirty-five vessels between Jan. 1 last, and the 1st of August last. Whatever could be done at this port to exclude the disease from the West and Northwest has been done. Whatever can be done in the future will be. I shall be obliged to you for suggestions, if any occur to you, assuring you of cooperation to any extent possible. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Health Officer Port of New York.

DR. DE WOLF'S COMMENT.

To the above Dr. De Wolf has written the following comment:

Of what great importance are inspectors? Why not insist upon vaccination before taking them on shipboard, and if steamship lines do not insist upon this precaution, put them in quarantine when they reach our ports? One lesson or two of this kind and we should have no trouble with small-pox among emigrants.

DR. WOLF.

The printed article alluded to was published in the *New York Express*, and gives Dr. Smith's views on the matter, and the letter above is something interesting, to see that their steerage passengers are vaccinated, which they have never done.

WHAT ARE THEY FOR?

The National Board of Health, made up of gentlemen with a singular talent for doing little or nothing except to issue a paper every few days for the edification of any twaddler who will read it, Washington and allow a plague to be carried over every section of this country without having made, or without making, the least effort to check it. It has been and is in their power to prevent the landing of unvaccinated persons from foreign ports in the United States, and yet they have sat by and seen it all, and have done nothing except to flitter away several hundred thousand dollars without benefiting the people.

OVERWORKED.

The work that the Chicago Health Department is doing is simply immense, and is daily telling upon the officials. Two of the best officers on the force—Donohue and Crowley—are both lying upon beds of sickness from which they will probably never rise. Officer Donohue is dying of pneumonia and kidney disease, the effect of cold contracted while looking after small-pox patients. Officer Crowley is a physical wreck, being literally worked to death. Officer Avery, one of the best in the department, has been without sleep for several nights, owing to the rush incident to watching trains, and it is the same with Meskil and others. Dr. De Wolf stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he had only three of the doctors now on duty could quit on the 1st of next month because the work was too much for them. The Health Department is doing all it can to check the disease. The deaths at the pest-house last week numbered ten, and to the city seventeen. While there is no apparent diminution in the cases daily reported, there is no apparent increase, which shows that the disease is held in check. The City of Buffalo is suffering far worse from small-pox than is Chicago, and yet she claims to be nearly exempt.

STILL VACCINATING.

The rush for vaccination to the Health Office yesterday was remarkable. The rooms, the corridors, and every other available place were filled with men, women, and children who came to be vaccinated. It became such a crushing, surging crowd that they fairly overwhelmed the vaccinators, of some 300 or more persons had to be turned away. While the mass of the crowd was quite cleanly, there were those among them, men, women, and children, to whom water must be a strange experience, for they came scarcely more vaccinated. Some of them fairly reeked with dirt, and it is a shame that any one should be compelled to go near them at all. This is notably the case among Pat-an-ed Italians, and a few Irish. Surely, before such people are vaccinated, they should be compelled to clean themselves with soap and water. These necessaries of life, at least, are easily obtainable.

RASH.

There are now eight cases of small-pox at the Dexter House, on North Clark street. It is said that the first case which appeared there was treated for three weeks by Dr. Pratt as chicken-pox, and that this spread the disease.

B. Lovejoie, the owner of the Waverly House, No. 56 and 58 Dearborn street, came down to the Health Office to complain of the statement that small-pox had occured at his House. He denied it, and said that he had had no sickness there. Nevertheless a man came to the Health Office yesterday, who was sent to the pest-house, and who claimed the severity as his home, and said he had been stopping there for three weeks. He carried Mr. Lovejoie to send him out some more pest corpses, but, as the gentleman declined all knowledge of him, the request was not delivered.

PITIABLE INDEED.

Superintendent Holmes, of the Chicago City Railway, lost a child by small-pox last evening, and has another one sick with the same disease. The children had been improperly vaccinated. The mother thought the matter was all right until the dread disease walked into a happy and contented household. Superintendent Holmes and his family in their sad bereavement have the sympathy of many friends.

The street railway companies should insist upon all their employés and their families being thoroughly vaccinated, and then revaccinated as often as is necessary until immunity from small-pox is secured. Officer Manchester is now down with the disease as one of its worst forms at No. 86 West Madison street. A French doctor down to Amboy writes Dr. De Wolf that he and the only sure and safe mode of vaccination is performed upon so he calls "all his babies."

Drs. Price and Calvin Smith went out on the North Side yesterday to investigate a bruise. The bruise proved Dr. Price was driving too away. Dr. Price, on his return, made Officer Smith bathe his head pretty badly cut.

Recently there was so great a rush for vaccination to the Health Office yesterday, forenoon that the doors had to be closed. The department vaccinates all who are unable to have the vaccination done for them by a physician. There is no lack of vaccine matter, which is the best and freshest that can be obtained. The matter of general vaccination in Chicago is still being considered, but nothing will be done if Chicago is afforded that protection to which she is entitled.

COUNTY GALL.

The county authorities are a law unto themselves. The city is at present caring for at the pest-house a large number of patients belonging to outside towns which are plentifully a dozen upon the county. The County Hospital refuses to receive people with contagious disease, and when a case of small-pox occurs there in the night the officials expect the pest-house ambulance to come there at once and take it away. Sometimes it is impossible for the vehicle to respond at once, as it takes time to go several miles along muddy streets. The county authorities do a good deal of unnecessary scolding over trivial matters, and then act as meanly as they possibly can themselves towards the city. Such action is breeding no good feeling, especially when all are aiming to do their duty.

A few days ago the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad issued an order that all employés along its lines of roads must be vaccinated within thirty days. Yesterday the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad issued a similar order to its employés, compelling all who have not been vaccinated within one year to be vaccinated within the next thirty days. A refusal to comply with the order is to be reported at once to the General Superintendent. This applies to all hands, from the laborers up to the highest officials.

NEW CASES

were reported from No. 176 Mohawk street, No. 5th West Thirteenth street, No. 231 West Ohio street, Nos. 161 and 163 Desplaines street (Waverly House), No. 227 Twenty-first street, 2 West Division street—car conductor at No. 994 West Madison street, No. 12 Ann street, No. 2316 Archer avenue—in a liquor store—and No. 198 North Halsted street. Deaths were reported from No. 51 North Halsted street and No. 1401 Clark street. At the hospital there was a death of a man taken from No. 232 Clark street.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Will you kindly permit me to correct certain statements which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE and other papers concerning the death of my wife, Mrs. Jennie Hinchman. An item in your Sunday's issue states that she died of small-pox and starvation: that I am a cripple, and an object of charity. My wife, most unfortunately for me, caught the prevailing epidemic, and died of it, which makes the affliction great enough; but it is both cruel and unkind, and at the same time untrue, to say that she died of starvation, when it was our surrounded with every comfort I could procure. Neither she nor my two children (which constituted my family) wanted for anything whatever. I am a cripple, and at the time she contracted the fatal disease I was laid up and had been for four weeks previous. An evening paper stated that my neighbors stood aloof and allowed my wife to die of hunger, which is every word untrue. While at the same time it is doing great injustice to these good people, who rendered every assistance in their power, and who doubtless feel very indignant over it. Several days before Mrs. Hinchman's death, Mrs. A. L. Morrison, at great personal risk, came to my house and tendered her services in any manner possible. Both she and her husband called at my door by my neighbors, and I am truly grateful for such generous manifestations of Christian generosity. I desire to return my thanks publicly to the Board of Health for their kindness to me during my affliction and to all others who assisted me. I am utterly at a loss to know how such unfounded rumors originated—certainly not with me or mine—and, in justice to my neighbors, I ask you to insert this in your paper and oblige JOHN HINCHMAN.

BAD WHISKY.

The Part It Played in a Number of Murderous Affrays in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 27.—The big pocket has played a prominent part in the history of Georgia during the past few days. At Hawkinsville last night W. B. Steele was shot, and it is thought mortally wounded, by James T. Davis. The shooting occurred at the Hawkinsville Academy, where a party of the pupils and their friends had assembled for the purpose of rehearsing for an amateur entertainment soon to come off. The origin of the difficulty, it is said, was caused by a fire-cracker being thrown near Mrs. Steele as she entered the building. The husband at once charged Davis with having thrown the cracker, and words passed and the difficulty warmed up until it terminated by Davis pulling a pistol and shooting Steele. The ball entered the breast and passed through the right lung. All parties concerned occupy the best of social standing.

In Hodston County, on Sunday last, Peter Goodwin was shot and killed by Henry Knight. These two men, with others, had been to Marshallville, and while returning home a difficulty arose between them in the wagon in which they were riding. Previous to this the men had been quarreling, and the deceased had been heard to say that he could knock the bark off of him. When the wagon stopped, Knight got out of the ground, and pointing a pistol at the deceased, said, "Here is what I can knock the bark off of you with." As he said this Knight pointed the pistol at Goodwin's head and fired. The ball passed through the brain, and Knight effected his escape.

Today the details of another murder reached Atlanta from Chattahoochie County. It appears that Charles Cade, son of one of the most prominent planters of that county, while on "the way home from his father's plantation to Columbus met a wagon in which were riding half a dozen negroes, who were on the way to Columbus for the purpose of purchasing Christmas presents. Young Cade was drunk, and, being armed, fired into the wagon, killing one of the party.

Bad whisky was the cause of all these difficulties, and there is every probability that, when the returns are in from the sections of the State not accessible by railroads and telegraph wires, the number of candidates for the gallows will be increased.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dakota Being Visited by a Terrible Small-Pox Scourge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 27.—Advices from Whapeton, Dak., say the latest advices from the small-pox infected district below there report thirty-seven cases, of which twenty-five had proved fatal. A surveyor from the vicinity reports three more cases. The disease is rapidly spreading on this side of the river, and, although the health-officers are using every possible precaution, they are not stony-hearted enough to shut the wretched community in to die without necessary supplies and provisions. The disease seems to be singularly fatal, some victims dying within twenty-four hours of the attack. It is said that before death blood gushes from the ears, eyes, and nose of the patients. These symptoms suggest that the disease is not simple small-pox, but is in the nature of the plague. No case has occurred nearer than fifteen miles of Whapeton, the infected district being in the vicinity of Moorhead, Caulleyville and Fort Abercrombie. A dispatch from Vernon Centre says small-pox has appeared in the family of Mr. Becker, in Sterling. The citizens are greatly incensed at the head of the family has frequently visited public places in the village, and a spread of the contagion is feared.

Small-Pox in New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Navajo Agency, of New Mexico, asks for the immediate shipment of vaccine points enough to vaccinate 350 persons. Small-pox is spreading there.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Trouble Among the Fancy—Horse-Thieves Captured—The Otoe Reservation—Lincoln Matters.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 24.—The city authorities are determined to glorify themselves some way before their term of office expires. To this end, they are making wholesale arrests of the "fancy" of the city. The jail is full of these characters, who are unable to pay their fines.

The detachment of soldiers recently sent to the Otoe Reservation with instructions to remove and keep out all squatters from the reservation have accomplished the work, and will return to Omaha before long. No resistance was made by the settlers, many of whom abandoned not only their claims, but the State, at once.

The two young rascals who stole the Sheriff's horse a few days ago were overhauled at Nebraska City. They are now in the jail at Lincoln.

Short crops in Nebraska have been largely discounted by higher prices for produce this year.

INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 27.—Amos McKie, of this city, has been declared insane by Judge Hanstead, of the County Court, and has been sent to the asylum at Elgin. Mr. McKie is only insane by spells, but as he realizes that while in these attacks he is liable to do either himself or others an injury, he requested that he be sent to the hospital.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Ind., Dec. 26.—T. H. Stewart, a farmer living a few miles north of here, was lodged in jail yesterday a raving maniac. He will be taken to the insane asylum in a day or two.

Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and malarialness all cured with Hop Bitters. See notice.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Senator Logan's Washington Interview Under Consideration.

What M. E. Stone Says About His Labors in Behalf of Penn Nixon.

Frank Gilbert Denies that He Tried to Ride Two Horses at Once.

Congressman Farwell Intimates that the Senator Has Made False Statements.

An Interesting Mass of Reading for Stalwarts and Anti-Stalwarts.

M. E. STONE.

Among the people about whom Senator Logan in his interview with THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent, published yesterday, had more or less to say in connection with the Collectorship disease, was Mr. M. E. Stone, the editor-in-chief of what Col. Cleary is wont to allude to as "that dom'd pinay *Noose*." The natural inference to be deducted from the Senator's reference to the editor-in-chief of the aforesaid paper was that the latter had been indefatigable in his support of the counting-room editor of the *Office-Beggar* across the way for the position which Jesse Spalding is to slide into on or about Jan. 1, 1882; and the statement that the Senator had written to the young editor and told him, in effect, that the imported editor from Cincinnati couldn't have even so much as a smell of the office gave rise to a still further inference, in view of the Ohio carpet-bagger's continued persistency, that neither he nor his editorial ally seemed to know just when they had gotten enough in the way of bone sat down on and crushed by the ponderous weight of the Senator's "No." For the purpose of setting whatever contribution Mr. Stone might have to make to the uppermost local political topic of the hour, and of securing his version of the matters referred to in the interview with the Senator, a representative of THE TRIBUNE waited upon him in his comfortably sanctum and just too-too beyond editorial quarters yesterday, offered up an oblation in the shape of a bunch of horse-radishes—the sight of which brought tears to his eyes—and told him what was wanted.

"O yes," said the young esthete, ineffectually striving to repress some still lingering asperity, "a reptile from the *Evening Grandmother* asked me that same question a while ago. Want to know what I told him?"

"Yes, if it isn't too much trouble."

"Well, I told him I was not of my own, and could interview myself if it became absolutely necessary. See? But then people will see it if it goes into THE TRIBUNE, and they won't if it goes into the *Nos*—I mean the reptilian sheet—so, if you want to know anything, fire ahead."

"Have you read Gen. Logan's interview in this morning's TRIBUNE?" asked the reporter, after this assurance that everything was all right.

"I should smile—I mean, I have read Gen. Logan's interview, and there are a number of statements in it which it would be very mild to characterize as incorrect. Perhaps I should say that the natural inferences from the greater portion of the interview would be unjust to all concerned."

"Well, now for the particulars."

"To begin at the beginning, the Senator devotes a quarter of a column to an attempt to prove that the Federal offices in Chicago are not held by his friends. It opens out with the statement that Collector Harrington was appointed by Gen. Grant at a time when he (Logan) had but a slight acquaintance with him. I think it is very generally understood that that acquaintance, however slight, was of a decidedly characteristic nature, and one as to preclude Mr. Derickson, or any other man not financially interested in Gen. Logan, from scouring the position. As to Mr. Ham, I have Gen. Logan's word for it that his own name is appended to a document asking the Treasury Department to request Mr. Ham's retention in the office of Appraiser. I never supposed that any one could be so ignorant of Illinois politics as not to know that Mr. A. M. Jones was Gen. Logan's trusted friend. If Mr. Beveridge is not, I believe he is generally recognized that Gov. Beveridge sustains the same relation to the Senator. As to Dan Shepard's status, that can hardly be questioned. For a long time he was Senator Logan's clerk in Washington. Later Logan went to Springfield to urge the Senator's bidding on all occasions. Palmer and Logan are like Ruth and Naomi. Logan's people are Palmer's people, and his God is Palmer's God. Well, such was the condition of affairs when this Collectorship epidemic broke out."

"What was your interest in the matter?"

"I had but one interest, and that was one which I believe is common to all the people of Chicago—a desire to secure for the city a representative business man, at least to some degree. I had grave doubts about the wisdom of Mr. Nixon's candidature, but, as between him and a man who should be the mere tool of any Senator, I was for Nixon. Some one said Cause I took a stump up the Federal offices as having been instituted for the simple purpose of advancing the fortunes of Presidential candidates, and it was not regarded as improper to levy upon them to sustain a newspaper. The editor of the *Office-Beggar* was under the direction of the Republican party in such channels as would make our Senator President. I did not believe then, and I do not believe now, that such a course is proper. I did believe then, and I do believe now, that the Federal offices have a higher mission. Therefore it was that I protested to Gen. Logan, and afterwards to the President, against the use of the Federal offices in Chicago in this manner. I told Gen. Logan that I feared that a little wheeze Mr. Nixon was Collector or not. I told Mr. Nixon the same. All I sought to do, so far as I was able, was to prevent the appointment of a man who should have no other object in life than to follow the fortunes of the Senator, and to make a Senator of him. Whether Mr. Nixon was but a choice against one or two men whom I conceived to be more unfit, and I did urge him upon Senator Logan in that way, and that way only. I repeatedly insisted that the appointment ought not to be made upon personal grounds, but with some view to the best interests of the community. Gen. Logan says he wrote me a letter from Washington. That letter, to use his own words in speaking of it, was the first communication from Nixon to him. 'I will not now publish; but in it he said' that, since arriving at the Capital, he had concluded not to recommend Mr. Nixon, for reasons which he would give me when we should return. Those reasons were of a personal character—and the last phrase was heavily underscored. It was because of this letter that I went to Washington and protested to the President against such a debasement of the public service."

"Do you think Mr. Spalding Senator Logan's candidate?"

"Oh, no; he was not. First, because in the letter to which I have referred, and which I will not now publish, among other things Senator Logan said he had talked with the authorities and had concluded not to recommend Nixon, who had been mentioned as a candidate. The date of this letter was Nov. 15, and if you will tax your memory it will occur to you that Jesse Spalding had been very prominently before the community for some weeks as a candidate at that time, having been first mentioned by THE TRIBUNE at least a month earlier. More than that, when I was in Washington I saw Senator Logan and suggested Spalding's name, at which he said that such a thing was absurd; that Spalding was ineligible, and he (Logan) was not to be caught naming a candidate who could not be appointed; and he took from his shelves a copy of the Revised Statutes and read to me the section providing that no owner of a vessel may collect the customs of the United States. As still further corroboration of this fact I have Mr. Spalding's own word for, on the day on which it was announced that the President-had determined to appoint him, he called at my office and assured a member of the staff in the most public fashion that it was a genuine surprise, and that it could not be possible that Senator Logan had recommended him. Still further evidence on the same point is the united statement of the three Congressmen—Farwell, Aldrich, and Davis—that they have the assurance of the President that he, and not Senator Logan, made choice of Mr. Spalding."

"But Senator Logan said that Mr. Spalding was his candidate?"

"Oh, no! He has been very guarded upon that point. He seems to be anxious to convey that impression without committing himself to that statement. At least, if he has ever made the statement he has avoided making it in such a way as to assume any responsibility for it. He says Shepard's name was never sent in to the President. That is probably true, and doubtless because he was advised that it would be useless to do so. Moreover, he is doubtless much gratified that the President has taken the appointment out of his hands, as it leaves him free to name a friend for the remaining Federal position—the District-Attorneyship—which he does not now control."

"How are you pleased with Mr. Spalding's appointment?"

"It is a thoroughly good one—one at which nobody can take exceptions. There is no danger of the office performing a party in his hands."

"How about Senator Logan's intimation that, if Nixon had been appointed, he would have been the creature of one importing house in this city?"

Mr. Nixon's representation consisted of letters from every importing house, I believe, in Chicago. Among the number who urged his appointment were Marshall Field & Co., Henry W. King & Co., S. Matson & Co., and a long list of importing houses in the city. I have no doubt these letters would, have been given just as readily for Mr. Spalding, or for any other good man. I don't understand that they were urged for Nixon because their authors were for Nixon against the field, but because they were for Mr. Nixon as opposed to any professional politician. I think the President appreciated the situation, and, disregarding alike the preferences of Gen. Logan, of the Chicago delegation, and of several others, appointed a man who, in all reasonable would answer all of the objections raised upon either side."

"Then you've got it all pure."

Whereupon the reporter and Mr. Stone exchanged soulful glances, and the interview broke up.

Frank Gilbert.

Every attentive reader of the interview with Senator Logan must have been struck with a somewhat caustic reference to ex-Assistant-Treasurer Frank Gilbert, who was therein represented—not openly but by implication—as a "Stalwart" and anti-Stalwart" during the Grant fight, and as a man attempting the difficult feat of carrying water on both shoulders—in short, as a modern pattern of *Mr. Facing-Both-Ways*.

"Gov. Beveridge," said the Senator, alluding to the Sub-Treasurership, "was appointed on my recommendation alone. I asked his appointment because I thought he deserved it, and have no apologies to make to Mr. Nixon. There was a vacancy. Mr. Gilbert's term had expired, and it was only putting one 'Stalwart' in place of another—as I presume Gilbert was a 'Stalwart,' inasmuch as he frequently told me of the Grant articles he wrote for the *Inter-Ocean* prior to the National Convention. If he ever wrote any for the *Journal*, on the other side, he did not tell me about it."

That little word "if," like the tail of a bee and the sweetness of an epigram, concealed a sting, while expressing a doubt which a reporter sought to clear up by calling on Mr. Gilbert and asking him whether he had ever been actually engaged in ramming anti-Grant wads into the Journal's moneybags while loading up the *Office-Beggar* with ammunition of precisely the opposite character.

Mr. Gilbert, who is one of the most modest men alive, appeared a little nettled at the manner of his latest appearance before the public in print, but, in response to the reporter's request for the facts, furnished the following statement regarding his connection with the two papers:

"I never wrote an anti-Grant article in my life," said he, "or discussed 'Stalwartism' one way or the other, in any paper. In the fall of 1872 I had something to do with preparing a book, which was published anonymously, on 'Gen. Grant Abroad,' and the *Inter-Ocean* used it as a part of its premium list. My name didn't appear in connection with the book, and I don't know anything about me in connection with the matter, and I didn't know anything about them. It was entirely an arrangement with the publishers. In May, 1876, when Gen. Grant came out for Washburne as Colonel Grant, I withdrew from the paper as an editorial contributor. After the nomination of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur I resumed my connection with the paper as an editorial contributor, and continued such connection until some time in February, when I withdrew entirely and insanely. During the time I was not connected with the *Journal*—some time in the spring—I wrote for the *Inter-Ocean* one or two articles, perhaps three, merely as a contributor. One of them, I remember, Gen. Logan asked me to write, on some point which I don't now recall."

"Then you never supplied two kinds of thunder to the two papers at one and the same time?"

"During the time I was writing for the *Inter-Ocean* I had no connection whatever with the *Journal*."

"Anything more?"

"Nothing. That is the whole story."

Congressman Farwell.

A reporter called on Congressman Farwell yesterday forenoon. It was not necessary to call his attention to the Senator Logan interview. He had seen it, and at one time he was laughing to think how badly Senator Logan must have considered himself stepped on to break out in such a tirade, and at another, indignant at the insinuations made by the Senator in reference to his influencing the Collector of the Customs. The paragraph especially referring to Mr. Farwell ran as follows:

"Senator Logan—There are many things that I could tell in connection with the real desire of Mr. Nixon to obtain this office that I do not wish to speak of at this time. There is one thing, however, that I will say—and that is, that I do not consider it fair to the other merchants of Chicago that the largest importing house in the city is always have control of the Custom-House in all its details. I have had very many complaints about this that I will not speak of for very obvious reasons."

Mr. Farwell said in reply to this charge: "Gen. Logan has never received any such complaints, and he knew he had never at the time he made the statement. It is absolutely false."

Was Nixon your choice for the Collectorship?

The present incumbent, Mr. William Henry Smith, was my first choice, and I did not leave him to support Nixon except for the sake of harmony. At the last the Congressmen were all at sea, and that neither of us could get Logan to come out for any man. I supported Nixon for harmony's sake, knowing, of course, that he was a fit man."

Mr. Farwell had not much to say about the rest of the interview. He pointed out some contradictions. Senator Logan is reported to have been ready to do the Senator's bidding on all occasions. Palmer and Logan are like Ruth and Naomi. Logan's people are Palmer's people, and his God is Palmer's God. Well, such was the condition of affairs when this Collectorship epidemic broke out."

"What was your interest in the matter?"

"I had but one interest, and that was one which I believe is common to all the people of Chicago—a desire to secure for the city a representative business man, at least to some degree. I had grave doubts about the wisdom of Mr. Nixon's candidature, but, as between him and a man who should be the mere tool of any Senator, I was for Nixon. Some one said Cause I took a stump up the Federal offices as having been instituted for the simple purpose of advancing the fortunes of Presidential candidates, and it was not regarded as improper to levy upon them to sustain a newspaper. The editor of the *Office-Beggar* was under the direction of the Republican party in such channels as would make our Senator President. I did not believe then, and I do not believe now, that such a course is proper. I did believe then, and I do believe now, that the Federal offices have a higher mission. Therefore it was that I protested to Gen. Logan, and afterwards to the President, against the use of the Federal offices in Chicago in this manner. I told Gen. Logan that I feared that a little wheeze Mr. Nixon was Collector or not. I told Mr. Nixon the same. All I sought to do, so far as I was able, was to prevent the appointment of a man who should have no other object in life than to follow the fortunes of the Senator, and to make a Senator of him. In this view, Nixon was but a choice against one or two men whom I conceived to be more unfit, and I did urge him upon Senator Logan in that way, and that way only. I repeatedly insisted that the appointment ought not to be made upon personal grounds, but with some view to the best interests of the community. Gen. Logan says he wrote me a letter from Washington. That letter, to use his own words in speaking of it, was the first communication from Nixon to him. 'I will not now publish; but in it he said' that, since arriving at the Capital, he had concluded not to recommend Mr. Nixon, for reasons which he would give me when we should return. Those reasons were of a personal character—and the last phrase was heavily underscored. It was because of this letter that I went to Washington and protested to the President against such a debasement of the public service."

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SUSPENDING SENTENCE.

The Results of the Practice Beautifully Exemplified.

How Bennie Hughes, the Hardened Criminal and Pickpocket, Got Off.

The Judge Deceived by False Representations—His Duty in the Premises.

To one conversant with the career of that inveterate and dangerous young thief, Bennie Hughes, the scene in the Criminal Court last Saturday, when Judge Jameson suspended sentence in his case, was the broadest sort of a travesty on justice. Regarding Hughes, it was stated that he was about 20 years old, of good family, in poor health, and that he had never been indicted or convicted before, and was able to prove a pretty good character—statements, every one of which, save that relating to his family, might have been proven false very easily had the prosecution so desired. In the first place, Bennie has been notorious about town for at least six years as a pickpocket. Street-cars, crowded pool-rooms, theatres, billiard-halls, and even churches were his favorit haunts. He used frequently to be arrested, and there is scarcely a policeman who was on duty at the Armory in 1875 or 1876 but can relate a bookful of incidents about this young pest. Then as now his friends trooped to the rescue every time he was locked up by the police on a criminal charge, and when they found it impossible to buy off the prosecuting witness, they resorted then as now to all sorts of sharp practices. No matter how respectable they may be, there is no magistrate with whom they have ever come into contact, but will say that he was never so persistently bored in the interests of a criminal as he was by them. The police officials and the clerks of the Criminal Court will say the same thing. That Bennie had never been indicted before might have been shown false by the very record upon which the suspension of his sentence was noted.

UNDER THE ALIAS OF WILLIAM HUGHES

he was indicted by the February grand jury of 1880 for holding up and robbing John A. Bennett of a watch and chain valued at $150. The proof in this case was of the most convincing nature, and Mr. Bennett was determined to prosecute to the bitter end. The record of the case is but a fair specimen of how things are mismanaged when the criminal classes are in possession of influence. Dec. 15, 1880, on account of failure to appear for trial, the bond of reconsiliance was declared forfeited, and Jan. 15 following default and judgment was entered against the boodsman, a brother-in-law, named Jo Hughes, for $1,000. The bond was as worthless as the paper it was written on, and, of course, has never been collected. In the face of all this, July 20, 1881, a nolle prosequi was entered up in the case. It is current report that the action was requested in person by Detective Hunsberger, who is by the Police Justice who had bound him over to the grand jury in the first place.

THE RECORD IN THE LAST CASE

was of itself sufficient to show that it was no case for judicial clemency. Hughes was indicted in September, 1880, for picking the pocket of Walter Brown, a Boston Traveler and pool-room operator. Dec. 15, only ten days after a similar occurrence in the highway robbery case, his bond was forfeited because of his non-appearance for trial, and Aswil 15 following default and judgment were again entered up against the William Hughes bondsman, this time in the sum of $800 and costs. If the first bond was worthless, this last one was certainly still more so. One of the bonds in these cases was taken by a Circuit Judge, not that sitting on the criminal bench, but one in business, to go to the court-room for the express purpose of taking this bond of straw.

The records are so extensive that it is a matter of great difficulty to trace out the record of any one criminal, but enough is given to make a practice, as Hughes always did when permitted to, of adopting aliases. One thing is certain, however, and that is that he has been arrested, with the proof hard against him, as often as, if not of ener, he believes, committed in the city, and, unlike them, so has always gone unscathed.

THE POOR HEALTH DODGE

has been the frequent resort of his friends, and upon one occasion, when he was hotly pressed by a prosecuting witness, his stepfather got him off by promising to take him out West to an Indian agency. Bennie got as far as Kansas City, and was back here within the week, and the following week was again arrested for some depredation. That he is now in poor health is not borne out by the facts, for he is in good condition because of his nightly soirees and revels with professional thieves of his own class. How or by whom a young man of his stamp and his record, who never does a day's honest work for self-support, can obtain Logan's choice and that when he had "definitly fixed" upon a man, that settled it.

This Mr. Farwell thought, was very good proof of Mr. Nixon's charge that the Senator wished to dictate the appointments—a name appearing on the front of the official thought, which he could not deny. It was true that some of the present Federal officers were appointees of Grant, but, said Mr. Farwell, they are kept in because they are satisfactory to the Senator, and may very properly be considered as his appointees. There are no offices in the Federal Department in the city that are not filled by Logan appointees or such as are favorable to him.

MATRIMONIAL.

Stevens and Wilson, at Logansport, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—The nuptials of George W. Stevens, Superintendent of the Ohio & Indiana Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, whose headquarters are located here, and Miss Virginia Wilson, of Logansport, will occur at the residence of the bride's parents this evening. The groom and invited guests of this place left for Logansport this afternoon in a special Pullman car, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The party returns by special train after the ceremony.

Baker and Barnum, at Greencastle, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 27.—The marriage of Walker F. Baker, of Chicago, and Miss Cecilia Barnum, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Barnum, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, took place at the residence of the bride's parents this forenoon at 11 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father. A large number of relatives and friends from various places in Illinois and other Western States were present. The bride and groom were the recipients of a large number of valuable presents. They left at 1 o'clock for their future home in Chicago.

CANADA.

Buying a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—There was some consternation here today in railway circles when it became known that a syndicate formed of Sir Hugh Allan and the Grand Trunk Railway had made an offer for the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. The terms and amount have not transpired. Sir Hugh, when interviewed today, did not deny the fact, but said he was bound to secrecy until the Government had considered the offer.

Scarcity of Ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—There is great anxiety here about the supply of ice. Not a pound has been cut yet, and no prospect as to when the harvest will arrive. American dealers from the West have made large contracts, and many have secured warehouse room. An ice-famine is anticipated in the United States.

PERSISTENT FIREBUGS.

They Seem Determined to Burn the City of Coldwater, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CO

THE COURTS.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Explain Their Leasing of the Wilder Block.

Extensive Litigation Over a Patent for Resweating Tobacco.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Explain.

About two weeks ago the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill in the Superior Court against Henry Hilton and William Lahey, composing the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., and Sabin Smith to prevent them removing certain elevators, engines, and other fixtures from the block formerly owned by H. F. Wilder. The bill charged that A. T. Stewart & Co. rented to pay $7,000 a year rent for this block until it was finished up in good order, which Wilder refused to do. They suggested that there ought to be enough patriotic citizens of Chicago who would donate the necessary amount to put the building in proper condition for them, and if that was done they would take it. The money was raised, the firm took the place, but when their term was about expiring began to vacate the premises and to remove all the fixtures which had been bought by Chicago generosity. The insurance company into whose hands the building had passed thereon filed a bill to prevent the defendants from carrying out their little plan, and obtained an injunction under a bond of $5,000.

Yesterday the answer of Henry Hilton and William Lahey, composing the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., and of Sabin Smith, was filed. The defendants admit that in 1868 a branch house of A. T. Stewart & Co. was started in this city, and that through Sabin Smith they leased the building under the control of Wentworth street and Wabash avenue. They also admit "on the most favorable terms they could," the Wilder Block, adjoining the Drake Block, and have paid all rents as they agreed. They deny that they ever agreed with Wilder, or any agent of his, to expend $7,000 on his building in addition to the rent, or that they agreed to put in two elevators and other fixtures, which they have removed, whereupon, in taking the Wilder Block unless put in good condition; but John R. Drake, whom they were also to rent, promised them if they would take the Wilder Block as it was, that it would be returned to them for all their expenditures. They claim that though they have been repaid all their advances, the fixtures they put in are their own, and are still be taken away by them. They further deny that they ever authorized or assisted any public subscription to be started for them, though Smith admits he may have heard Drake-people to reimburse the firm. Lastly, it is claimed that all the matter in the bill relating to the Wilder Block is irrelevant and impertinent, and "considering the mercantile reputation came to be made, is irrelevant and impertinent, and, considering the mercantile reputation and dignity of A. T. Stewart & Co. in the commercial world is false, libelous, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory."

An affidavit was also filed by H. F. Wilder to the effect that he leased his building for $7,000 a year in its unfinished condition, and did not know until after the improvements were begun that any subscription had been made toward fitting up the building. He also supports the allegations of the bill.

On the other side, besides the answer, were the affidavits of William L. Hinds to the effect that the elevator fixtures, etc., were put in and operated by the New York *Tribune*. There is one Gould and Field can "get and White, and they pro- the control of the Asso- hands they will at once Post receive dispatches. its great news feature the position of a paper s, a condition calculat- just where the *Mail* was wedded it to a news

Villard and White can It is not to be wondered ing the day they sank old-established paper t and Godwin, and are possible to defeat the ents in the contemplated rnal of Commerce. But determined to complete press association, and it sible, to crush these two ed them in stock ma- e possession of a rival

nal position in which the s manœuvre on the part as prompted it to seek Associated Press, with ting it effectively. And Herald of Dec. 24 open- mission of the Post in ant editorial?

temporaries, the Post and tter, which are not, we ation the Associated Press, don into that organization s. We see no reason why this effect should not be ospectable, well-conducted mission would make the ting such a case un- y, we believe it would to e to admit to membership ning or evening paper or admission. By such on would be relieved from ubstantial reproaches. It come too much of a close t it concentrates in the paper proprietors a power could possess. Out-of-town ociation as a monopoly op- d are animated against it gy and ill-will. With an d for news and interested terms, and the views of the rdinal Journals, it seems ted Press should place it- more liberal foundation- and voluntarily. Such ac- a season of unusual activity is urged to submit, despite a resistance. By all means al, and any other respect- ply come in, and make

er more general, and with the end the *Post* seeks against which the shaft find the *Commercial* d in the application. The certainly a most remark- sential, presenting a plea to have been made by newspaper in behalf of Its moving cause could d without the explana- the fore part of this was written before the to hand.

OCCASIONAL.

N'S CHRISTMAS

a Large Audience at

nts, Ga.—
The Chicago Tribune.
27.—The illustrious Italian his début in Atlanta last e-house, as was advertised, ront of the building, where as with the boys. His bar- until this morning, and, ut failing to appear, he oung men who were loaded with tin-horns and fire- his keg filled with Atlan- e damp atmosphere with lian from all of his parts. Lear." During the rendi- he was hauled up and by scores of urchins, who rin with firecrackers in ag-horns of all sizes and

NAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Chicago Tribune.
27.—Assemblyman Ha- of the legislative commit- Governor to examine the rrived home today, after mbers, made an examina- ons, and says industrial nd that the inmates ent deny the statement of d to it.

URANCE.

27.—Application for a rule ion, of this city, should ade by the Attorney-Gen- granted the rule, moving th, whereupon the com- agreeing to the decree of rse was then granted and

Resweating Tobacco.

Charles B. Phillips yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the Robinson Tobacco Company to prevent them harassing him or his licensees by vexatious suits. He says that he has spent ten years and $20,000 in seeking to discover the best way for resweating and curing tobacco so as to give it a fine, natural aroma, etc. His processes are covered by several different patents, nearly all of them his own inventions. In June, 1878, Alexander Robinson visited him with a patent for resweating tobacco which he was anxious to sell, but could not agree with Phillips as to the price. Robinson's patent consisted mainly in two items, in the use of which the tobacco was placed, and then moistened by steam introduced through a one-inch pipe. Phillips, by patent of June 25, 1878, aimed to accomplish the same end by very similar means, and complainant to protect himself, though not deeming this device of any special value, bought up the Burnham patent a short time ago. Others, claiming infringement of the Robinson patent, have begun a suit against complainant and another against Setter Bros., one of his licensees, to prevent them from infringing the patent, and have already obtained one injunction in favor of Robinson's patent. The other suits against complainant's numerous licensees, and he asks that all further litigation may be stopped until a final decision of the validity of the patents by the Supreme Court of the United States, which can only be materially determined in the cases already pending and the prosecution of other suits would only be vexatious and expensive.

The Federal Jury.

In the United States Circuit Court, Hoadly, W. H. Bradley and M. W. Fuller, the Jury Commissioners, yesterday had a drawing of jurors for service in the United States Circuit Court, with the following result: S. P. Frazier, Hinsdale; W. H. Snyder, Hinwood; Alexander Stewart, Maywood; Charles King, King's Station; B. F. Mason, Cassidy, Chicago; J. B. Wilson, Wellington; Edgar Sanders, Lake View; Victor Fredenhagen, Downer's Grove; George K. Bunker, Woodstock; W. J. Ray, Lombard; Millikan Clark, city; R. W. Robinson, Chicago; J. A. Armstrong, Chicago; D. J. Pinckney, Mount Morris; Michael Bailey, Chicago; Conrad Seipp, Chicago; Charles Loucks, Aurora; Alfred Strong, Naperville; James Hunt, Naperville; Lucian Williams, Harrison; D. W. Irvin, Chicago; D. Gaylord, Chicago; Alexander Bird, Chicago; Jesse Maxwell, Fort Byron; H. Keiser, Chicago; W. Atkinson, Compton; C. E. Snyder, Gardner; L. B. Jones, Woodstock; John Stanley Brunner's Grove; Weldon Reagan, Wyanet; C. B. Foster, Oregon; C. P. Will, Beloit; Thomas Vennum, Watseka; M. F. Brown, Sugar Grove; Thomas Clayton, Nelson; Thomas Kaufman, Leon; P. Gray, Jefferson; M. E. Mann, Lemont; Prairie; Ira Hopkins, Fremont; Charles Kern, Chicago; S. D. Ward, Lake Forest; J. S. Hawley, Hyde Park; Harry N. Marsh, Joliet; George Schneider, Chicago. The venire is returnable Jan. 9, 1882.

Divorces.

Henry Deehne filed a bill yesterday against Addie F. Deehne, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a divorce to John Hackett from Nora Hackett on the ground of desertion.

United States Courts.

The Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company began a suit yesterday against John E. Muckmore Jr. to recover $2,000.

State Courts.

Gerhard Schlanbusch commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Frank H. Sisco Mutual Insurance Company for $10,000.

Sarah E. Schlanbusch commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against Solomon and Michael Enright.

W. A. Haverstraw brought suit in replevin against O. L. Mann, Sheriff, to recover 120 barrels of sugar valued at $3,000.

The Oakwoods Cemetery Association sued Christopher McLernan for $1,000.

Criminal Court.

The trial criminal calendar will be filled up Friday.

No business will be transacted in Branch No. 1 today.

Judge Tuley will not hold court in Branch No. 2 today.

Jacob Moore pleaded guilty to larceny, and was returned to jail to remain a year.

Judge Rogers will hear the arguments on the motion for a new trial in the case of Prince Albert Jones this morning.

The following sentences were passed by Judge Jameson in Branch No. 1: James Kelly, Joseph Durss, and William Kearns, robbery, two years each penitentiary; William Fiss, robbery, one year penitentiary; Herman Kluge, larceny, one year penitentiary; John Sailor, burglary, one year penitentiary; Frank Hinkley, larceny, one year penitentiary; Willis Barrel, larceny, five years Reform School; John Smith, larceny, four months House of Correction; Charles Price, larceny, six months House of Correction.

Judge Harmon will be one of the Judges who will try criminal cases during the next three months, but who the other one will be is uncertain yet. It is Judge Smith's term, but he objects to carrying the civil and criminal calendars, and Judge Tuley, second in seniority by the Constitution, says it looks now as if he only one who will sit. The Commissioners have shown for three months the necessity for fitting up the rooms formerly occupied by the County Treasurer for a court, but for some reason nothing has been done. If there is only one Judge during January, February, and March, the criminal calendar will be hopelessly behind when the Judge is appointed to serve a second term, which will be impossible to do if he attends a trial. Judge Tuley is therefore seriously considering the question of resigning, whereupon, with two Judges on the bench, an extra term could be had nearly all of the time, the whole thirty days being filled in.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Augustus Berlin vs. Julius G. Becker, $286.11.—S. H. Leszynsky et al. vs. Patrick Shields, $81.25.

Ben Hyster Granted a New Trial.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Capt. Ben Hyster, who was convicted of killing John Schuhmacher and given fourteen years in the penitentiary by the jury, was disposed of by Judge Tuley yesterday morning. [illegible]

His Honor first stated that the motion alleged the usual grounds—the admission of improper evidence, the statement of proper testimony, erroneous rulings of the Court, the verdict contrary to the evidence, and newly-discovered evidence. In the argument, he said, it had been admitted that not a single erroneous ruling could be pointed out, and none was relied on.

He then took up the various grounds advanced by counsel for the defendant in their argument, one of which was that the jury was influenced by a statement of the Assistant District-Attorney in regard to the evidence of Mrs. Cornelius, about which there was a difference of opinion between the Court and counsel, and between the counsel for the State and for the defendants. He had considered it his duty to draw an instruction to prevent any injurious effect upon the jury by reason of any statement made by the Assistant State's Attorney, and in his opinion that instruction answered the purpose for which it was intended, and whatever occurred in connection with that matter formed no ground for a new trial.

The next point was, that it was the duty of the State's-Attorney to call all the witnesses named on the back of the indictment. Among them was Frank Thompson, whose affidavit had been filed, containing newly-discovered testimony favorable to the prisoner. His Honor thought it was a matter entirely discretionary with the State's-Attorney whether he called all the persons named or not. He was not bound to do so if it was not demanded by the defense, which demand was not made in this case.

This disposed of all the points argued except (1) that the verdict was contrary to the evidence and (2) that the defendant had newly-discovered evidence which he had a right to place before another jury.

As to the first, the Court made some remarks about the jury, saying that it was an exceptionally good one, and in the case of the jury was the judges of the law and the facts, and it was peculiarly their province to determine the question of fact. While it was true that the Court would interfere with the verdict of a jury in a criminal case, where life or liberty were at stake, under circumstances he would not regard as sufficient cause in a civil case, yet in a criminal case there was a wide range of discretion of testimony in favor of the prisoner to suspend the judicial mind in serious doubt as to the guilt of the accused. He found no such clear preponderance in favor of the prisoner in this case. The case was submitted to the jury on clear evidence. It was impossible to reconcile the testimony. The jury chose between certain witnesses as to which they would believe, and it was peculiarly the province of the jury to pass upon the credibility of witnesses.

As to the last point—newly-discovered evidence—the testimony of Mrs. Stevens, who had been on the stand, and of Miss Hyster, who was present in court, clearly did not come within the rule. The testimony of the latter was affirmative in fact. James Green testified that he saw Schumacher go toward the bars of Hyster with something held horizontally in his hand that looked like a pitchfork, and that he had reached within a short distance of the door when he commenced using the fork. In the other hand Green testified that he was the first man on the ground; that he saw lying across the left arm of Schumacher the handle of a pitchfork; that he ripped a mason up to it to look at the fork's tines, and tried to get the knife in same. But he was unable to speak; that he started off to leave him, when he saw a crowd going toward the man, and turned back; that he saw some one with a candle, when was prompted to look at Schumacher's position, and saw the fork's tines of a new 4 tine Rock Island pitchfork to one side while the persons were around Schumacher and before they carried him off.

The Court commented on the rule as to when newly discovered evidence was gained for a new trial, and discussed the testimony of the latter of these two witnesses was cumulative. It was to Hyster's testimony, but he could see no objection to receiving it. He thought the jury did not believe the testimony of Hyster. They were not bound to do so unless the testimony of other evidence supplied the missing link as to the pitchfork, corroborating the prisoner's story, and was material, since it went to the very gist of the defense. One of the defense of one criminal case was satisfied by the testimony. Under the decision of the Supreme Court he was bound to take the affidavit as true. He could not hear counter affidavits—could not call the witnesses before him and cross-examine them. If he did so he might come to the conclusion that what they said was not actually material, or that they were not worthy of belief. He was bound to take the affidavit as true, even though the facts stated might possibly be found to lie more to the credit of the attorney who drew them than to the recollection of the witness. He intended no reflection on attorney or witnesses.

As from the newly-discovered evidence there was a strong probability that a different verdict would be rendered, and a new trial would be granted.

An effort was made by Hyster's lawyers to have his bail reduced from $5,000—the amount required before his trial—but the Court fixed it at $10,000, which, he said, was small enough in a case where a man had been found guilty and awarded fourteen years in Joliet. Hyster, who said he wasn't worth $1 himself, had no sureties present, so he was taken back to jail.

Notes.

There will be no further call in the County Court till Jan. 3. Set cases will occupy the intervening time.

Judge Richmond was on the sick list yesterday, and consequently there was no session of the Probate Court.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

ON THE BOARD.

Rumored Retirement of Secretary Randolph—The Markets on the Room.

It is rumored that Mr. Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, intends to tender his resignation shortly. Mr. Randolph declined to be interviewed on the subject yesterday, saying that he did not consider it a matter of public interest. He understood a rumor was out to the effect that he had been offered a position by a railroad company, but did not see fit to confirm or deny any of the reports. It was learned from a gentleman who has been rather intimately associated with the Secretary for some time past that there was probably some foundation for the rumor, but he did not feel at liberty to say very much about it, and in fact said very little.

Mr. Randolph was one of the earliest members of the board. He was formerly a member of a commission firm, which was not successful, and served a term as President. In 1867 or 1868 he was appointed Secretary, a position which he has filled ever since. His intimate knowledge of Board of Trade affairs has made him a valued officer, and his friends on the board would regret his retirement. He also served as Secretary of the National Board of Trade, and became a recognized authority on statistics relating to the commercial interests of the Northwest. The Chicago report for the last United States census statement was compiled under his supervision. Mr. Randolph is not now a member of the board, having sold his seat a few months ago at a price which was boomed upon soon afterward as being rediculously low. The Secretary's salary is $6,000 a year, and it is hardly probable the position would be thrown up unless Mr. Randolph has something better in view, though he is supposed to possess a competency, and perhaps does not feel like assuming the increased responsibilities which will naturally follow the erection and occupancy of the new Board of Trade Building.

Mr. Carney, the present City Controller, is mentioned as a probable applicant for the position. He is a member of the board.

THE MARKETS WERE BOOMING

yesterday. For the first time in several weeks the bears found the tide was against them, and hastened to increase the swell by covering in their shorts. It was looked for as a matter of holiday policy, and the chronic bears were unwilling to believe the advance to be of long duration, though the bulls argued that Wheat would reach $1.50 and other products a corresponding figure before springtime if the country needs did not soon improve in condition. The New Yorkers are said to be heavily short of May corn, and the boys predict they will lose a good part of the money Deacon Hobbs made for them last fall. The Wall street grain speculations are [illegible] Chicago and New York factors are [illegible], by a system of [illegible] between [illegible] to be divided into two factions, who are fighting each other like Kilkenny cats, and the bull wins is supposed to have the most money.

It is reported that Mr. Armour is going to make all the boys a New-Year's present. His array of clerks have been kept busy 20 days past making up the packages which will probably be delivered the 1st or 2d of January. They say the gentleman will be very generous. No one will get less than 50 barrels of pork or as many pieces of lard.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution last evening tendering an advance in the wages paid the file-cover[illegible] service. The [illegible] pence per [illegible] and [illegible] week. Mr. Dunkley's Christmas present.

It is reported in political circles that Commissioner Hoge is to get a candidate for re-election. Mr. E. W. Stephens is mentioned for the position, but Mr. Hoge is said to have named as a candidate. Many of the [illegible] prominent members of the Board speak of bringing forward the name of John B. Beasley. Mr. Beasley once filled the office to the satisfaction of the members, and as he has taken an active and leading part in securing the site for the new exposition many of the members think it would be very advisable to elect him President for the ensuing year.

"How Are You, My Old Friend?"

asked a bright-looking man. "Oh! I feel pilfered! I'm bilious, and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? That's what I do when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles. Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—*Long Branch News.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR [illegible] and [illegible] desiring [illegible] Tribune [illegible] to the different Divisions, as enumerated below, where advertisements will be received for the same at the rates charged at the Main Office, and will be inserted and all [illegible] p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BIRCHPIETH, Druggist, 338 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-first.

J. & R. MILNE, Booksellers and Stationers, 121 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3257 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-seventh.

C. F. BUCHHOLZ, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. O. HOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., in West Division.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 69 West Madison-st., corner Canal.

F. A. DRUHEIL, Druggist, 82 South Halsted-st., corner Carroll-av.

W. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 241 West Madison-st., corner Ann.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 191 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 422 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon.

C. L. BONNELL, Druggist, 140 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth.

HENRY GERICKE, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and Fancy Goods, 169 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 89 North Halsted-st., corner Lake.

NORTH DIVISION.

C. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 48 North Clark-st., corner Lake.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 221 Larrabee-st., corner of W. Kinzie.

LOUIS W. E. REBER, Printing and Advertising Agent, Notary and Stationery Depot, 48 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

GOODRICH G. DOW, Druggist, 3134 Parker-av. and Fifty-third-st.

HYDE PARK.

KING, WOOD BYE OFFICE, corner Woodward-av. and Chestnut-st.

LAKE VIEW.

GEORGE W. MUHL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROLL OF BANK BILLS, the handle of a carpet-sweeper, and a pair of [illegible] in a place of power. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at Room 35 Portland Block.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 27TH, a Tuscan gold car-drop. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to Room 21 Hotel Emery.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, DEC. 24, A check, No. 1,250, on the First National Bank of Chicago, for $1,000, in favor of [illegible]. Payment on the check has been stopped. Any person finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at the N. K. C. office, 119 Dearborn-st.

LOST—IN GOING FROM COTTAGE Grove-av. and Thirty-ninth-st. to La Salle and Forty-eighth-sts. on last Saturday afternoon, a $50 [illegible]. Finder will please return same to [illegible] & CO., 264 and 266 Wabash-av., and receive [illegible] reward.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A TOPAZ WATCH Charm, carved. Leave at safestore, 9 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A GOLDSMID LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (Goossen). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Old Colorado bullion a specialty.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. And other collaterals, at low rates. 111 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. All good securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 351 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other personal property, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON PIANOS, furniture, etc., without removal and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commission. 243 Wabash-av., corner of Adams.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, Jewelry, and Merchandise. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 2 and 3. 120 Randolph-st. Established 1864.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
HOWIE & KNOTT,
Rooms 3 and 4 Bryan Block, 95 Clark-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE warrants and State certificates. H. HOFFMAN, General Broker, 87 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE FARNY, 183 and 185 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of E. M. SHAFFNER, 95 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. H. W. HYMAN, JR., 8,000 79 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought and sold. JAMES H. MOORE & CO., Bankers, 3 Metropolitan Block, Tribune Building.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & DAY, 152 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on [illegible] estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 79 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates of interest. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL, STYLISH, AND HIGH-bred trotting horse, day Prince, will be sold for no cost and fair spring in Kentucky at which time he showed a full mile in 2:29, either under the saddle or in harness; only 7 years old, 16 hands high, the finest mane, and tail to the ground, the cleanest limbs and good sound feet; needs no boots or weights; is gentle to ride or drive; fearless; nothing to scare from fault or blemish; he must be seen and driven to be appreciated. Will stand by volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, sire of Maud S., 2:10¼, and others. Horse is warranted perfectly sound and kind; has been driven by a lady. Reason for present owner, a lady, would sell any horse to purchase one of more speed. Price, $1,000 or exchange. Call at owner's residence, No. 2211 Michigan-av.

A FAMILY ABOUT GOING TO FLORida for the winter will pay $10 per month for the keep of their trotting mare (Lady Maud) until Feb. 1, and give the purchaser the privilege of paying on installments to responsible parties in the country. For particulars apply at the stable rear of residence 171 Wabash-av.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE, price $250.
1 second-hand pratt-ich, price $60.
1 second-hand Concord, price $60.
And five second-hand Cheston carriages all in splendid running order.
Call at 52 and 54 Wabash-av. KEAN & LINES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 190 EAST Washington-st., Horses of all kinds at private sale. Horses taken on commission, or exchanged for property, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A NO. 1 BUSIness horse, price $85, good size, also a new top phaeton and buggy that cost $375 this spring that I will sell at a bargain. Apply at residence, 39 Twelfth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY IN exchange for a fine new chamber-set, 4 good seating—one silver and one 16-carat gold open-face watches. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and put in by the best workmen. Address P. O. Box 1,407, Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 59 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 25 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between Overlook & Hicks has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please call on LOUIS OVERLOOK, CHAS. HICKS.

TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO COUNCIL BLUFFS FOR SALE. Address M 5, Tribune office.

TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN ON commission and having large trade lists in connection with their lines, can secure choice territory in Illinois. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL PAPER route. Call or address 3 South Peoria-st. W. A. BUCKLEY.

WANTED—TO BUY A DRUG STOCK for a live town. Spot cash. Must be a good delivery. Address Wm. Schaefer, Wilmington, Will county, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES. On small payments. Note discount. Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 39 Market-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COPY OF BRADSTREET'S Record, last published. Q 33, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., AT THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 1st and 2d Dearborn-st.,
By order of ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.
5 lots on West Chicago-av., near Halsted-st.
1 lot on Lincoln-av., near Belden-av.
2 lots on Fremont-st., between Division and Locust sts.
7 lots on Sheridan-av., between Rockwell and Washtenaw-avs., in Hamilton Park Addition to Ayer's Subs., Sec. 1, 39, 14.
20 acres, S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 1, 40, 13.
11 lots on Archer-av., Lots 21 to 31 inclusive, in Block 6, E. J. Walker's Sub., in Sec. 31, 39, 14.
6 lots on Allen & St. Louis Sts., Lots 20 to 25 inclusive, in Block 7—37, 39, 14.
6.28 acres in Sec. 28, 39, 14, being Block 27 in Jones' Sub.

ALSO,
4 feet, east front, on Sixty-fifth, south of Thirty-fifth, 21 feet, east front, on Sixty-sixth, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth.
2 lots on Fulton-av., north of Thirty-first-st.
2 lots on Thirty-first-st., between Cottage Grove-av. and Vincennes.
8 feet on Arnold-st., north of Fifty-ninth, Englewood.
Lots in Block 9 in La Grange.
1 lot on Madison-av., S. E. corner Thirty-fifth-st.

For particulars call at the
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
1st and 2d Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Receiver. CHANDLER & CO., Managers.
Bryan Lathrop, President.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR & PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., west of Union Park, a very fine corner, 2-story and basement brick, with all modern improvements, lot 24x100 feet, with [illegible] for $100 per month.
Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., a very fine large [illegible].
Adams, near Lincoln, stone-front, first-class house, [illegible].
Ashland-av., near Wood, beautiful residence, $12,000.
Harrison, east of Ashland-av., two brick stores and dwellings, [illegible].
Washington-st., near Loomis, lots of the finest built houses west of Union Park; [illegible] and convenient; [illegible].
Lots on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second, $1,250.
Lots on Thirty-sixth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $1,000.
Lots on Sixty-second-st., near Halsted, $600.
Lots on Sixty-fifth-st., near Halsted, $600.
Lots on Sixty-fifth-st., near Halsted, $600.
Lots on Sixty-fifth-st., near Halsted, $600.
Lots on Sixty-fifth-st., near Halsted, $600.
Lots on Monroe, east of Ashland-av., $1,000.
Lots on Monroe, east of Ashland-av., $1,000.
Lots on Monroe, east of Ashland-av., $1,000

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

P. L. Cowen, of Helena, M. T., is at the Palmer.

Capt. John L. Clem, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Holmes, of [illegible], is at the Tremont.

D. P. Smiley, of New York, is at the Tremont.

The customs collections yesterday were $8,320.55.

George T. Hipple, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

Morton Prewen, of London, England, is at the Leland.

T. W. Magill and wife, of Clinton, Ia., are at the Palmer.

J. G. Gates and family, of Freeport, Ill., is at the Tremont.

E. C. and George C. Clarke, of St. Louis, are at the Palmer.

James T. Long and wife, of Quincy, Ill., are at the Palmer.

C. L. Wright, of Sioux City, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

William Penn Wohrington, of Japan, is at the Sherman.

William T. MacMahon, of Belfast, Ireland, is at the Sherman.

Dexter Lunits and party, of Madison, Wis., are at the Tremont.

John B. Doyle and C. W. Wiley, of Baltimore, Md., are at the Palmer.

Two hundred barrels of alcohol were exported by Chicago distillers yesterday.

George F. Marshall, Vice-President of the Burlington & Ohio Railroad, is at the Sherman.

A. G. Smith, of Hong Kong, China, and W. C. Smith, of Yokohama, Japan, are registered at the Tremont.

O. T. Chubbuck, whose exploits as a would-be policeman were mentioned in yesterday's paper, was fined $25 by Justice Walsh.

Julius H. Schnoll, of Paris, France; John Sweetman, of Dublin, Ireland; and Chun Lung, Sandwich Islands, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

James G. Woodruff, Esq., Manager Bankrupt Store, was Saturday evening presented by the employés with a massive gold chain and locket set with diamonds.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $33,548, of which $27,329 was for spirits, $2,255 for cigars, $2,693 for tobacco, and $1,344 for beer.

Among the items of expense at the jail recently has been one of $140 for contractor-powder. Thousands of the stuff used ought to have been given.

"The day we celebrate" was brought vividly to mind yesterday at Justice Walsh's court in the hearing of forty-four cases of "d. and d."—drunk and disorderly.

The stockholders of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, at a meeting held at their office Tuesday, voted to increase the capital stock of said bank from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The alumni of Wellesley College will hold a reunion in the Common Council room Friday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended.

William H. Miller, foreman of the calkers at Miller Bros.' ship-yard, carries around with him as a Christmas trophy a fine gold, hunting-case watch, the gift of his fellow workmen.

The toll-road owners of the county have been invited to meet the Committee on Roads and Bridges tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and present propositions for the sale of their property to the county.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 26 degrees; 10 a. m., 30; 12 m., 31; 2 p. m., 33; 5 p. m., 33. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.96; 8 p. m., 29.85.

A verdict of suicide was rendered in the case of Frank Klinger, who was found hanging by the neck in the freight house of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Monday. Too much whisky made him kill himself.

The rush of Christmas parcels at the Post-Office was so great that no accurate estimate of their number could be made. The carriers started out and yesterday the office was cleared of all the accumulation.

The Maryland Butler Society met yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, with a large number of ladies present. Mrs. Mary Dye presided, and led in the discussion of a question involving the ownership of land.

The Sunday-school children of the Third Universalist Church were treated last evening to a Christmas festival from Santa Claus. Previous to the distribution of gifts an entertainment was given in which several of the young misses participated.

The inquest on the body of John Harvey resulted in a verdict that he came to his death from injuries received in attempting to jump off a moving train on the Rock Island Road, while under the influence of liquor. The engineer and company were exonerated.

Harry Gilson, a 15-year-old man, living at No. 45 Mohawk street, was forcibly thrown from his buggy Monday evening at the corner of Dayton and Clay streets by the running away of the horse, and suffered a fracture of the skull, which will probably result in death.

The Mr. George H. Fisher, of No. 43 Peck court, with whom George Tilton, the carriage-trimmer who committed suicide the other day, was temporarily stopping, was not a friend of his, but merely consented to harbor Tilton free of charge for a few days.

In the review of the murders of the year printed in yesterday's paper, it was stated that McFert was killed by his ex-colored wife, as he was entering from the premises at 421 Clark. The man said not been in the place, though he was shot immediately in front of it.

John Curtis, the Scotch Evangelist, yesterday addressed the noon meeting of the men's meeting in Lower Farwell Hall. He spoke briefly on the work of the Holy Spirit, and said that the Christian should honor the Holy Ghost, because without it nothing can be done.

The colored barber James, who used a razor with such horrible effect upon a young man named Lewis in front of Dexter's saloon, on Clark street, was arrested yesterday and is at the Madison Street Station. His victim is at the hospital doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Detectives Thorp and Tierney, of the Central Station, recovered yesterday at 6 o'clock in the morning, on State street, the principal part of the $700 worth of sealskin goods burglariously last Friday night from the store of D. Allard, No. 61 Madison street. The burglars have not yet been caught.

William Eckardt, a young man who chanced to be standing on the platform of a car on the Lake Shore road, as it neared the Twelfth street depot at the corner of Fifth avenue, was thrown off on his shoulder, breaking a collar bone and bruising him rather severely. Dr. Montgomery dressed his injuries, after which he was taken to his home, at No. 30 Sherman street.

The Coroner began an inquest yesterday in the case of Andrew Simpson, who was run over by an Indiana street car, at the corner of Elizabeth street, Saturday night. After examining five witnesses the jury adjourned until Friday afternoon. Nothing having been elicited to show the driver at fault, he was released from custody on his own recognizance.

John Ehrke, of No. 122 Wells street, while passing over the crossing at the corner of State and Washington streets, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was severely kicked in the face by a horse tied behind a rig driven by a man named Meyerhoffer, who lives at No. 139 Hastings street. He was taken home by the Armory patrol-wagon.

Miss Mary Lynch left her brother's house, No. 271 South May street, Monday afternoon and has not since been seen nor heard from. She was about to be delivered of a child, and prior to her disappearance had acted as though out of her mind. She is described as of dark complexion, black-eyed, about 26 years of age, and attired in a navy-blue dress and brown shawl.

Julius G. Becker and Henry Berlin (firm of Becker & Berlin) have made to Festus R. Cole a voluntary assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about $4,500; bills payable, $2,350.32. The assets consist of a stock of fancy goods and notions now in the basement and main floor of No. 311 West Madison street. Amount due the firm, $1,500; cash in bank, $43.34.

D. S. Rounsevell, General Manager of the Sonora Railroad, Mexico; T. D. McKay, of San Francisco, General Western Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; A. Kimball, of Davenport, Ia., General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; and Isaac H. Cate, of Baltimore, President of the Iowa Central Railroad, are at the Grand Pacific.

Leon and Conrad Scholdowski, aged 2 and 4 years respectively, whose parents live in the basement of No. 586 Throop street, died Monday afternoon without the aid of a physician. So far as could be learned they had been ill for some time, and their parents, being poor, allowed them to suffer without being able to do anything for them. The Coroner will investigate the matter.

The fact has just been made public that Minnie Brooks, the fallen woman whose reformation created such a sensation among the Gomez portion, has at last been united in the bonds of holy matrimony with George Hunt, her former betrothed friend, whom she gave up at the time of her reformation. Miss Brooks, it will be remembered, is a white woman, and Hunt has been connected with her for some time. She appears to be sincere in her reformation, and Hunt, it is understood, expects to reform, too, shortly hereafter. He has already given up his saloon. They were married about three weeks ago, and are living in the house on Third avenue, from which Hunt's wedding was borne bail. A meeting was in successful operation when a Tribune reporter called, and the lady in charge informed him that the women were in trouble, and that Miss Brooks in all other occasions was leaning up the premises of her dear reform.

The running time of the street-cars on the North Division, established, Justin line, has been reduced from thirty-eight to thirty minutes between Madison street and the end of the track at Diversey street in Lake View. This is traveling at the rate of seven miles an hour. A similar arrangement was started last winter, but as soon as it was in good running order a big snow-storm came along and broke it all up. It is to be hoped that it will fare better this time.

M. A. Farwell, Collector of the Town of South Chicago, paid yesterday the following amounts: City Treasurer, $105,800; County Treasurer, $30,000; South Park Commissioners, $10,000; South Park Commissioners, $10,000. The Collector reports a very cheerful disposition to pay taxes this year. The receipts by mail have been very much larger than for the corresponding time last year. Up to this date 1,304 personal property bills have been paid, and during the same number of days last year 1,392, showing a difference in favor of this year of 88.

Company B of the Hibernian Rifles met last night at No. 122 Washington street, and, after hearing the financial report, an elaborate marching and drill followed. It was stated that after sending gifts to Ireland in support of the Land League, there remained at present in the treasury the sum of $300. The company is the largest and best drilled of the regiment, and, in addition to perfecting itself in the arms manual, is making the strongest effort to contribute both in influence and money toward the emancipation of the mother country from landlordism.

The Cambrian Benevolent Society held its annual meeting last evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Two new members were received, increasing the roll of membership to seventy. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Jones; Vice-Presidents, William H. Thomas and Evan W. Evans; Secretary, Moses O. Williams; Treasurer, Richard D. Williams; Board of Managers, John Davis, E. P. Roberts, R. P. Evans, Robert W. Thompson, and W. G. Rowland.

Christmas was auspiciously celebrated last evening at the Centennial Baptist Church. The pulpit was elaborately festooned with ermine and evergreen, and just below it stood the festive Christmas-tree, gleaming with an array of glittering light, and groaning with the heavy weight of gilt things for the little folks. Previous to the distribution of presents, a number of ladies and gentlemen happily rendered the cantata "Catching Kriss Kringle." Among the presents was an elegant easy-chair, which went to the pastor, the Rev. J. Lee Smith.

Albert Manstee and John Stuttzer, of No. 204 Mohawk street, two men who were so dangerously carved and slashed Monday evening at a saloon, No. 167 Fullerton avenue, by one of two brothers named respectively Frank and Emil Knappert, was reported yesterday evening as in just about the same condition in which they were after their wounds had been dressed. The assailants were before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning upon a charge of assault with intent to kill, and were both held without bail to await the result of the injuries which they had inflicted.

Among the numerous Christmas services recently celebrated was the French church of Ste. Chapelle, on the corner of Sherman and Paul, at which appropriate psalms and hymns were well executed, as also the "Cantique de Noël," by Adolphe Adam, beautifully sung in solo by Mr. R. W. Haxton, with full chorus by the congregation. The Right Reverend Bishop of Illinois was in attendance and closed the service, at which the Rev. A. Lecaner officiated. These services are held every Sunday at half-past 4 p. m., and it is to be hoped that they will become more largely patronized, for, indeed, as the only French Protestant services held in Chicago.

The Lincoln Park Board met yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Winston, Stockton, and Kadish being present. Mr. George H. Roset appeared before the board in behalf of Archbishop Feehan relative to the improvement of North avenue, where the Archbishop owns some property. The board concluded to do their share of the work provided the Archbishop did his. It was also decided to make a thirty-foot roadway from North avenue to connect with the Lakeshore Drive. The plans submitted by Mr. Wilson for a receptacle for a fragment of the rock substantially adopted, after which the board adjourned.

Comissioner H. F. Gristwold took the chair at the monthly meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club held in the club-room in the Sherman House last evening. The following gentlemen were proposed for membership: F. G. Wheeler, Charles F. Deering, F. H. Kales, S. F. Smithers, R. A. Peters, William Irwin, W. B. Chatfield, Francis Morgan, J. H. Norton, Charles Munger, Frederick Rosenbaum, Rosenbaum Bros., D. F. Davis, T. H. Seymour, David L. Etaler, Herbert C. Ives, W. F. Keep, Charles R. Rose, Thomas Murdock, F. C. Pope, J. Ingersoll, J. Donovan, W. Torrence, L. T. Stanley, C. B. Boltz, Jerome Stevens, M. H. Hall, and William Borden. The gentlemen were duly elected.

Rush Bell, the incorrigible, irrepressible scamp of Pacific avenue, was before Justice Summerfield yesterday, arrayed in her ill-gotten sealskin and silks, for robbing James Wade, a stock-dealer, living at No. 31 Canal street, of $400 in cash. While her own sealskin and two another large dog which had the range of the neighborhood. It is said that this dog has since bitten another lady living in the vicinity. Mrs. Gray immediately went to a drug store on Madison street, where her wounds cauterized. They healed up, and she experienced no trouble until last Friday, when she became sick and nervous. On Saturday spasms began and Dr. Whidden was summoned. He found it to be a marked case of hydrophobia and could do little to alleviate the woman's sufferings. She ate nothing from Saturday noon until she died; could neither swallow food nor liquids. The least noise would disturb her and bring on the early pangs. She realized from the first that her case was hopeless, and a few hours before death called all her family together and talked to them, telling all the important incidents of her life in a lucid and graphic manner. As described by those present, she then "lay down and died quietly and easily." Her remains will be taken East for interment.

Norwegian Old Settlers.

The Norwegian Old Settlers' Society, Mr. Peter Balken, President, gave their first annual entertainment at Klare's Hall last evening. The party was attended by about 150 couples. The order of exercises for the evening was passed in dancing, and supper was served at 11:30. Among the guests were Paul B. du Chaillu, the African traveler; Gov. Bross, ex-County Commissioner B. J. Jonnson, who came here in 1837; Hon. Carsten Hansen, Deputy Coroner Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson, John Anderson and mother, Kittel Nirison, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Balken, B. Henderson and lady, Mr. John Gitteleon, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Ekstrom, Capt. John Oleson, Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Gunderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carlsen, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dahl, Capt. C. Erickson and lady, Capt. Langy, M. Salmonson, I. K. Boyeson, Capt. and Mrs. G. Wigelan't, Prof. Nelson, J. B. Nordheim, Mr. and Mrs. George Ilberg, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Jensen, Mr. A. Gunderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Worpel, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Melander, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Melander, Consul Svanoe, and Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hanson. The toasts and responses were: "The Land of the North," by Prof. Nelson; "Paul du Chaillu," "Norwegian Old Settlers," reply by letter from the Rev. Paul Anderson, of Milwaukee, the first Norwegian pastor in Chicago; "The Norwegian Youth," responded to by Prof. Swan Nelson; "Music of the Future," by Capt. Oleson; "Our Adopted Country," reply by I. K. Boyeson, brother of the distinguished author; "Norwegians as American Citizens," response by Gov. Bross; "Our Ladies," by Coroner Matson; "The Old Settlers' Boys," reply by Mr. J. Anderson.

How He Squared Himself.

The Eighth Ward Land League met last evening at No. 208 Blue Island avenue. Ald. Frank Lawler, who at the previous meeting had been censured for his lack of interest in Irish affairs and his non-attendance at the club's meetings by the club, was present for the purpose of vindicating himself. In his speech, he said that his manifold duties both at the County and his store completely occupied him; but if he could not give his time he would gladly contribute his money. He pledged himself to pay the hall rent for the next quarter, and sat down amid ringing applause.

Second Presbyterian Church.

The regular annual meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the lecture-room of the church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Peter V. Z. Kellog was called to the chair, and Mr. George C. Clark acted as secretary. The annual report of the Trustees was read, after the usual preliminary business had been transacted, and showed a very strong financial standing. Many improvements and repairs had been made in the edifice during the year. The annual election resulted in the unanimous choice of the old Trustees—namely: Messrs. John Crerar, John S. Gould, Franklin D. Gray, George C. Clark, Wirt Dexter, Lyman Goodnow, Norman Williams, the Chairman of the Committee on a New Pastor, read a very fine letter from the Rev. David Breed, of St. Paul, declining the call from the church. The committee was continued. After some over some minor matters the meeting adjourned.

A Female Sneak-Thief.

A young Danish woman calling herself Christina Robinson, and evidently about 22 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officers Bender and Bilzseth of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, and booked upon four charges of larceny. She is charged with having stolen outs in a domestic to any one who would engage her, and then decamping so soon as she could lay hands on the most valuable articles in the house. From Mrs. Charles Larsen, of No. 68 Milwaukee avenue, she took a dress valued at $45; from Mrs. Olivia Sidstrom, No. 38 Bismarck court, a set of jewelry valued at $20; from Mrs. Caroline Durell, No. 181 West Chicago avenue, $21 in cash; Mrs. Selina Dellest, No. 82 West Ohio street, a pocket-book containing $40, and the pawn-tickets. The cases will come before Justice Walsh this morning. It is said by the police that the girl has already served a five-years' term in the Michigan Penitentiary.

A Survivor of a Memorable Expedition.

Lieut. D. A. Dorsey, of Jefferson, Wis., passed through the city yesterday on his way to Texas. Lieutenant Dorsey is one of the survivors of the detail of twenty-six sent by Gen. O. M. Mitchell from Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1862, into Georgia, to capture a train on the Memphis & Chattanooga Railroad, and, after destroying the Union lines, burning the bridges behind them. Owing to a combination of circumstances, the scheme failed, and the party were obliged to abandon the train and take to the woods. Most of them were captured after eight days' hunger. The others, after suffering in rebel prisons, were finally exchanged. Mr. Dorsey goes to Washington in the interest of the survivors, to induce Congress to make an appropriation for a special pension for the survivors of that thrilling expedition.

CITY HALL.

There were forty deaths reported in the city yesterday.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: John Benoe, two four-story flats, 40x100 feet, Nos. 74 and 76 Johnson street, to cost $8,000; C. Clark, one-story cottage, 20x40 feet, No. 1207 Fulton street, to cost $1,200.

Justice Kaufmann fined John Hoffman $15 yesterday for a violation of the building ordinance, at No. 21 Hurlbut street; Rudolph Paski, of No. 224 Dayton street, and William Kistol, of No. 131 Hurlbut street, $15 each for similar offenses.

There were 234 deaths in the city last week, against 224 during the previous week. There were 141 males, 94 females; married, 46; widows, 8; widowers, 9. There were 88 deaths of children under 5 years of age. The following were the principal causes of death: Accidents, 8; suicide, 1; bronchitis, 10; convulsions, 11; croup, 10; congestion of the lungs, 3; diphtheria, 14; scarlet-fever, 4; typhoid-fever, 10; heart diseases, 11; hydrophobia, 1; meningitis, 7; spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 5; consumption, 28; pneumonia, 12; small-pox, 27.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West Division met. They will report favorably upon the ordinance for the improvement of North Paulina street, from Milwaukee to Waubansia avenue, and for lampposts on the same street; also for a bell tower at West Chicago avenue and North Halsted street for crossing, to warn people against coming locomotives. Lampposts for other materials than gas are to be recommended for Rubel street, from Canalport avenue to its northern terminus; String street, from Canalport avenue to its southern terminus. The order for widening Ashland avenue and the Lake street, to be built by the C., C. & I. C. R. R., was laid over. The pound ordinance was recommended to be extended to the northwest district of the city, which was inadvertently left out of the new ordinance. The Twenty-second street widening matter was laid over for another week. There was a delegation present to protest against the improvement of West Jackson street, from Rockwell to Sacramento street. It was proposed to macadamize it to its full width, but the protestants only want a twenty-foot wide improvement made. There were three present also who want a good and wide street made, and the committee decided to favor the latter.

THE LUMBER-DEALERS.

PRICES TO BE LEFT ALONE—RESULTS OF MILD WEATHER.

The yard lumber-dealers held a price-list meeting yesterday and voted, after a brief discussion, to continue the current list. Three or four chronic bulls favored an advance in common grades, but other brethren argued that it would be inexpedient to raise prices when they were just entering the dullest season of the year. These sentiments met with general approval.

The committee to whom were referred the resolutions from the National Association of Lumber-Dealers, asking for cooperation from the exchanges in the interest of the trade, submitted the following substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of protecting such dealers as buy exclusively of the wholesale yards, and that when the National Secretary's report shall have made to satisfactory evidence that all the members buy only of such yards, and that the buying from any other source shall be considered as a withdrawal from the association, we will then comply with the rules of said association, the name of hereinafter; and we would further recommend that the name should be added to the committee of three of the Board of Directors of the National Dealers' Association and three of the Directors of this exchange, who shall be appointed to act on the part of this exchange by its President, whenever called upon by the Western Dealers' Association to do so.

The meeting then adjourned.

Lumbering Operations in the Northwest

are very far behind this winter on account of the mild weather. It is said there is not a flake of snow in the whole timber region, and the loggers are very much discouraged over the work and outlook. The camps are well supplied with all the equipments required for active work, but up to date the contractors have not been able to haul logs to the streams. The ground is as soft as in the spring, and the roads are almost impassible. This state of affairs extends over the lumber section of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and far north into the British Possessions.

A leading lumber merchant said yesterday that while there was time enough yet for plenty of snow and frost, it was safe to calculate that the production of lumber the coming season would not exceed that of last. The prices lumber brought this year stimulated lumbering operations throughout the Northwest, and it was estimated in the fall that next season's product would exceed that of the past by 300,000,000 feet. The stock of lumber left over is rather below the average, but that of logs is about large enough to make good the deficiency in the former, and a failure of the log crop is not to be feared while there remains the possibility of several weeks of hard roads and good sleighing would give the loggers ample opportunity to get a big stock of logs to the streams, and such a chance is one they have never been known to neglect. Besides, if Nature does not furnish means for doing the work, the tramways and other artificial contrivances can be brought into use, and be made to bring out a large stock. The feeling among holders of sawn lumber is strong, on account of the backward state of things in the pine country.

DROP SUPERNUMERARIES.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE IN THE COUNTY BOARD

Since the County Board made its appointments for the year 1882 some of the Commissioners, notably Commissioner Albright, have been investigating the management of the new Court-House, and after thoroughly examining the matter, claim that there are altogether too many watchmen and janitors on the pay-roll. There are ten watchmen, sixteen janitors, and one head janitor to the building, and it is claimed that the work can be done fully as well by six watchmen, fifteen janitors, and one head janitor, with a saving of over $5,000 per annum to the taxpayers of the county.

The watchmen and janitors are appointed on the recommendation of the Commissioners, and, as the number of watchmen seems to be the principal point in controversy, a reporter took the trouble to ascertain yesterday who those appointees and their vouchers were. Following are the names of the watchmen and the Commissioners appointing them: [illegible] Kaoul; Commissioner Dunlap, J. C. Murphy; Kiehm; Christopher Hanson, Knopf; Charles Pfeiffer, Hutt; Adam Hoffman, Rheinwald; A. J. Frank, Ender; John Franssen, Ruder; W. R. Campbell, McClaugherty; Jacob Reich, McClaughery.

It will be seen from this that the watchmen were named by only seven Commissioners, three of whom made two appointments each.

Before the board met yesterday the reporter asked Commissioner Albright what his views were on the matter. He said he intended to present to the board a resolution to reduce the number of watchmen by four and the number of janitors by two. The resolution and its disposition will be found in the proceedings of the Board, printed elsewhere in this issue. The Commissioner said the watchmen and janitors were paid $840 per annum each, and by dispensing with five useless men the taxpayers of the county would be saved $4,000 per year, which sum could be put to much better uses. At the present time, said he, there are four watchmen on at night and six on during the day, but two night men and four day men are believed to be all that are necessary. Economy being the order of the day in the expense of the county, and he can be dispensed with, as can also one of the regular janitors. Besides being unnecessary, some of these men are claimed to be incompetent and can well be dispensed with.

The Ball Is Move in the Right Direction.

It must be astonishing to taxpayers to know that such an army of hirelings is employed about the County Building for no other purpose apparently than to furnish patronage to Commissioners. That number of men would suffice to do all the watching for private buildings of five times the extent, crammed with articles five times as valuable as the contents of the County Building. The reduction which is proposed is not in reality half radical enough. It would be a good idea to cut the force in two, and muster out the present janitors, ward-bummer fashion, ones who were put in there simply for services rendered at primaries, and not on account of any equivalent which they can render for their pay, and keep in only the actual number of absolutely men required to do the work.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Sunday and Monday were observed in Evanston as holidays.

Last evening the celebrations were closed by a Christmas entertainment in Union Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, consisting of choice music and prohibition exercises; and a Christmas tree at the Presbyterian Church for the children.

A narrow escape was had from a disastrous fire on Davis street Monday evening. While a few gentlemen were in the card-room of the social club about half-past 8 o'clock, through the carelessness of some one who left a light burning too near the scenery one of the curtains took fire, and in a moment was all ablaze. Had it not burned away the rope by which it hung and dropped to the floor, where it burned itself extinguished, the building would probably have gone, since the fire department of the village, which resigned about six months ago, has not been replaced. It might be well to call attention to the condition of the social club building, as a fire should occur when it is filled with people. The only means of exit is by a narrow, long stairway, which does not open into the hall, but must be entered through side rooms. At the bottom of the stairway is a heavy door opening by a spring-lock and with difficulty, and without any landing to make its opening clear. In case of a panic the crowding of the people toward the door would almost surely close the only means of egress, and the more that came the smaller would be the chance of escape.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club held its regular meeting Monday evening. Owing to the small attendance the meeting adjourned till Jan. 9, when a new constitution and by-laws, made to conform with the requirements of the charter under which the club is about to organize, will be adopted. Nominations will also be made at that time for officers for the ensuing year.

Five miles of gas-pipe has been laid by the Town of Lake Gas Company, which expects to be able to furnish gas early in the coming year.

Supervisor George Mulrhead, who is also Chief of Police, was presented with a gold star by the police force of the Town of Lake for a Christmas present.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school gave its annual Christmas festival Monday evening in the church. A number of presents were distributed among the children, after which a pleasing literary entertainment was given by the latter.

The passengers on the 5 p. m. Rock Island dummy were edified one day last week by seeing an insulting passenger richly receive his deserts at the hands of a lady. The lady in question is a bookkeeper for a prominent rubber-goods firm in the city. She was occupying a seat in one of the cars, and had laid her parcels on the seat beside her. A man, without apology, dumped the parcels on the floor, and when the lady expostulated with him against his rudeness, made some insulting remark. The lady, who weighs about 200 pounds, without any apparent exertion landed him across the aisle on top of the coal-box, and proceeded to belabor him with her umbrella, much to the amusement of the delighted passengers.

Ryne Park.

The Village Physician has addressed a communication to the Board of Trustees, requesting that all persons residing along the line of the Bowen avenue sewer, lately completed, be compelled to make connections with the same in accordance with the village ordinance. This section has been deemed necessary on account of the prevalence of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and all diseases arising from defective sewerage in the above neighborhood.

NEBRASKA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 27.—The State Medical Society convened today in the city, delegates from different parts of the State being present. The principal object of the meeting was to devise means to enforce the State Medical law adopted last winter by the Legislature. The society is determined to purify the profession in the State at all hazards.

ELECTRICAL LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Dec. 27.—The city government today voted to extend the lighting of the city by electricity, and a contract will be made with the Brush Company for 300 more lights for the principal streets and squares. There are already about the same number in operation on the streets, so that Boston will really be a well-lighted city the coming year.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges cured by Buchupaiba; $1; druggists. Depot 33 Lake street.

Buck & Skyser's "Maze" Colognes mailed a sweet Christmas and a happy New-Year.

Worcommended Kidneywort—machines.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

An Official Opinion on the Spirit of the Law

In Cases of Its Partial or Complete Violation.

The following opinion in regard to the powers of the Superintendent of Buildings under the present ordinances is of more than passing interest. It was written by Assistant-City-Attorney Knight, and has the approval of City-Attorney Grinnell. It shows that the department can prosecute for every offense after the builder of a frame structure has been notified to cease laboring upon it, and can compel him to practically leave it as it was found by the inspectors, but not tear it down. Furthermore, the inspectors have power to arrest and have breakers of the ordinance fined for every offense. But the trouble is that there are not inspectors enough to enforce the ordinance, and parties are generally arrested and fined only after they have put up their 8-in-traps. It is pretty hard to enforce a law which Aldermen themselves violate, as was the case with Ald. Riordan, of the Seventh Ward, who has a case against him pending before Justice Ingersoll. But here is the opinion:

City Law Department, Chicago, Dec. 27, 1881.—Alexander Kirkland, Esq., Superintendent of Buildings, etc.—Sir: You ask an opinion of this department as to whether more than one fine may be imposed for a violation of the building ordinance in a case where an arrest has been made and a fine imposed, and the building at the time of the arrest is only partially completed, and then after the arrest the party proceeds to the completion of the building? Can he be fined again for the additional work done upon that structure? The building ordinance was designed as an absolute prohibition against the erection of any frame building or structure within the city limits, excepting sheds of the specified size mentioned, and also against over the repair of a frame building when it is damaged 50 per cent of its value.

Sec. 650 of the Municipal Code reads:

"No building or structure of any kind or description shall be erected or constructed within the corporate limits of the city, except in the manner as hereinafter provided in this article."

Then follow provisions in regard to the repairs of frame buildings, the building of sheds, and of elevators.

Sec. 1,033 reads:

"Any work of alteration or addition made for any purpose in, to, or upon any building, except the necessary repairs not affecting the construction of the external or party walls, chimneys, stairways, or light of building, shall be to the extent of such work of alteration or addition, subject to the regulations of this article."

And the article then closes with the following Sec. 1,150:

"Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article, where no other penalty is provided, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 nor exceeding $100 for each and every offense."

The last section quoted clearly contemplates that for each act done in violation of the ordinance a fine shall be imposed.

Therefore, if a party should proceed with the erection of a building or structure in violation of the ordinance and is fined when the work is only partially completed, then for the work so far as done up to the time of his arrest or service of summons, that fine is all that can be imposed; but if after the arrest or service of summons the party proceeds to do other work upon the structure or building then for the addition of work he can again be fined, and so on for each act done towards the completion of the building or structure after an arrest or service of summons; but if the building should be erected before an arrest or service of summons, then only one fine is all that can be imposed for the erection of a structure or building itself, and one fine for not obtaining a permit.

For instance, if a party should commence the erection of a building in violation of the ordinance and proceed with so far as to have the frame completed, and should be fined for that act, then, if after that fine he should put on a roof, for the last act a fine could be imposed.

The party offending could also be fined once for not obtaining a permit, as required by Sec. 1,139.

It must be borne in mind that there is an absolute prohibition against the erection of any frame building or structure, and no act can be done towards the completion of a frame building except as it is done in plain violation of the ordinance.

If a Justice impose a large fine for each act done upon the building, and also for not obtaining a permit, the spirit of the Violation of the building ordinance seems to be an easy one, as there is probably no one violating the ordinance who would persist in the violation if a fine of $400 should be imposed for not obtaining a permit, and $100 for the acts done upon the building. Respectfully,

Clarence A. Knight,
Assistant City Attorney.

I approve of the foregoing opinion.

Julius S. Grinnell,
City Attorney.

NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Sidney, Neb., Dec. 24.—The editorial space in your issue of the 16th is mainly filled with arguments showing why, in your opinion, Admiral Worden should not receive prize-money for the rebel ram Merrimac. You think that he should not for two reasons: (1) Because he did not capture her; and (2) that if he had captured her he was not entitled to extraordinary compensation for a simple added duty.

Your first reason is good and should be sufficient for the Admiral; your second reason is begging your pardon—absurd. The law states that if a naval vessel be sent on any service of the kind specified, the money captures or sinks a vessel of equal or superior force, the captors shall be entitled to prize-money for the ship and so much per head for the crew. You state that in another editorial the law allows it and the court awards it, and though it may be a pound of flesh, still you cannot blame the Admiral had he sunk the Merrimac for only taking what the court would have awarded him.

Again in the same editorial you state that it was a drawn fight. Is that usually considered a drawn fight in which one of the contending parties flies and the other occupies the field of battle?

[The Monitor withdrew from the fight first—her officers said it was only done to hoist more ammunition from the hold to the turret.—Ed.]

The intention of the Merrimac, as I have been told by some of her own officers, was either to break up the boomkade or to capture our great seaport towns. That she could have done the latter with the greatest ease, had it not been for the gallant little monitor of that little cheese-box, has never been questioned to my knowledge. The ease with which the ram whipped our most magnificent steam frigates on the 8th of March, when she also sunk two of our best vessels, proves that she was not only capable of meeting her belonging to the old navy; but, as you say, Lieut. Worden was so fortunate as to steam into Hampton Roads that night, and the next day, after a fight that lasted nearly all day, the Merrimac withdrew, never to make Jamestown Island, never again to appear as an actual fighting power.

[This is a mistake. The Merrimac offered battle again, which was declined. Lieut. H. H. Marmaduke, ex-Confederate naval officer, on board the Merrimac, who participated in the engagement with the Monitor, wrote THE TRIBUNE on the 17th inst. as follows:—Ed.]

As a matter of fact, we did not lose a man by the direct action of the projectiles fired by the Monitor. Some were killed and wounded by the explosion of shells, and while the Merrimac was lying quietly at the navy-yard at Norfolk, the Federal fleet, led by the Monitor, commenced a furious bombardment by the Confederate batteries on Sewell's Point. As quickly as possible steam was raised on the Merrimac and she made her way down the river, where we could get the benefit of the entire fleet, including the gallant little Monitor and another Ironclad—the Galena—withdrew to their anchorage, close under the guns of Fortress Monroe, and not pursuing, or defiance on our part served to bring them out, or even to exchange shots with us. This gentleman was a prisoner of war in Boston, and Fortress Monroe was the nearest point to which we received reports sent from their desk, prompted, of course, by the disappointment of the people at the result, and the consequent enlargement with the same unfactorial result.

You inferentially state that it was fortunate for Lieut. Worden's standing in the country at large that he was slightly fortuitous for the country at large. You are mistaken in saying that Lieut. Worden was made an Admiral on account of his fortunate arrival, as in point of fact he was not made an Admiral until 1872, or four years after the fight, and the register for 1869 shows that there were only two men below him who would have been above him had it not been for his promotion of several files or numbers.

I wish there was nothing else in answer, and that you had written only one editorial, for unfortunately you go on to attack the navy at large—for it is an attack when you say the army was as much entitled to prize-money for the capture of all the forts and town that fell to the share of the navy for what it assisted, and that the capture of Vicksburg, or Richmond, or Atlanta would far outweigh, reduced to a money value, the service of the whole navy in the way of captures and destruction of enemy's property. You seem to forget that the pecuniary value of the capture of either one of those cities was greater than all the war captures of the navy—I cannot imagine wherefore nonsense. The capture of Fort Orleans by Admiral Farragut—entirely unaided by the army—was certainly greater in a pecuniary sense than all three of the other cities put together—and Vicksburg was captured, by the way, by Grant and Porter jointly.

[We were of course referring to captures at sea for which the navy claimed prize-money, and not its action in helping to capture seaports for which no prize-money could be claimed under the law. Porter undoubtedly helped Grant to take Vicksburg; but Grant's army performed 99 per cent of the labor and lost 49 per cent of the lives it cost to take it.—Ed.]

If you make from a strategic point of view that Vicksburg, we will say, was of greater value than New Orleans, why that is a different matter of opinion; and besides you do not put it in that way. You say: "Some who have made a study of the War, the real value of Admiral Farragut's great feat has never been thoroughly understood by many of his countrymen; but certainly it seems strange to your townsays that all of his superior value to the nation, and all of his superior value to the nature of Vicksburg. It is to be hoped that as one gets nearer the seacoast the criticism will not savor so much of fresh-water knowledge of marine matters.

It is of course well known by all your readers that no more than the army does the navy receive prize-money for the capture of towns or for the States subdued. For the capture of New Orleans Admiral Farragut received not one cent; he did, however, receive prize-money for every vessels as were captured therein.

It is the business of the navy in time of war to capture the enemy's vessels, and it is also the business of the prize courts afterwards to adjudge them prize-money therefor. So much is the law of the land, as I have said before, of other nations. That it is a relic of barbarism I am compelled to admit, and that it is also the wish of many of our best naval officers that no prize-money should be given I know. But then when it remains the law is it fair in THE TRIBUNE to attack the navy and endeavor to belittle a service that certainly did its fair share during the War, and that, as a rule, did not claim more than it was entitled to? I say as a rule, because I think Admiral Worden is making an unjust claim, but I think his is the first. I join with THE TRIBUNE in trusting he will not get it.

H. B

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Subscriptions will be received on and after Monday, the 2d inst., at our office, No. 5 Broadway, for any part of the above mentioned bonds. The bonds are dated May 1, 1881, have 20 years to run, carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually upon the 1st days of May and November, in New York, and both principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and financed. They are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile, to provide means for the construction and equipment of the company's railroad, and are secured by a first mortgage upon the franchises and entire railroad and property of the company, including a very valuable land grant of 6,400 acres per mile.

The bonds are offered at 90 per cent premium and accrued interest, or $1,025 for each bond subscribed for, and accrued interest thereon, payment of which can be made by the subscriber to one first mortgage bond per mile and also to an amount of the second mortgage income bonds of the company, issued at the rate of only $7,000 per mile, and secured upon the same franchises, railroad, and property, equal to 40 per centum of the par or face value of said first mortgage bonds, and on like principle for larger amounts.

Subscribers may pay for and receive their bonds at the time of subscription, or, at their option may pay 25 per cent. of the amount at the time of subscription, and 25 per cent monthly thereafter till the whole shall be paid.

N. B.—Pamphlets and circulars giving full information sent on request. BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 128 Lasalle-st., Chicago, who will give full particulars.

DAY & FIELD,

130 La Salle-st.,

Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Investments carefully attended to.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

O. M. WILSON, Cashier.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.

JOHN A DODGE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, execute orders for PUTS AND CALLS, available for sums which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

"EXPEDITING THINGS."

How a Contractor Gave a County Commissioner the Wrong Envelope.

A very pretty story has been in circulation for the last few days in some of the saloons facing the County-Building which goes to show—for the story is a true one—that some of the old contractors have not forgotten the tricks of the trade, and are still resorting to the manners and customs of other years for the purpose of greasing the wheels of legislation.

There is a contractor (his name need not be given yet) who not only has a number of bills before the board which he wants expedited, but who also has a friend for whom he wishes to procure a position, which is to be filled by a vote of the board. The other day this contractor, who may be called A, dropped into the board rooms just prior to the meeting of one of the committees, and asked one of the Commissioners, who may be called X, to step outside, as he wanted to say something to him. X, in the innocence of his heart, did so, and was led by A into the vault. The door was closed with all due proper ceremony, and then A drew an envelope from his pocket and handed it to X. X thought no more of the envelope until that afternoon, when he opened it and found a check for $200, drawn by the contractor on his bank, which is not an American one. The check was indorsed, and made payable to bearer. X was overwhelmed with surprise when he saw this document. It was the first attempt which had ever been made upon his virtue, and he was uncertain what to do with it. The thought of retaining it never came into his mind, but he was uncertain whether

TO EXPOSE THE FELLOW

or quietly return it to A. After thinking the matter over, he decided upon the latter course. A few days afterwards A called upon him with profuse apologies, and an explanation to the effect that he had not intended to give him the check. He had two envelopes in his pocket. One contained this little piece of paper, the other a letter of recommendation for the person whom he wanted the County Board to elect to a particular office. Owing to the darkness of the vault, or the similarity of the envelopes, he had instead made this vexatious and embarrassing blunder. X professed himself satisfied with the explanation, and to the matter dropped as far as he was concerned.

The story goes further, however. It says that probably this check was not intended for X, but that it was intended for another Commissioner; and it is rumored that other checks made out after a similar fashion have been delivered to one or more other members of the board. This, however, is doubtless a mistake, inasmuch as the man whom A favors has not yet been elected, and his failure to do so is so anxious to have paid have not been paid either.

FIRE INSURANCE.

No Detailed List of the Losses by the Recent Fire in New York.

The singular absence from all the newspaper accounts of the late New York fire of a detailed list of the losses strikes the average Chicago insurance-man as a little queer. "If a fire like that had happened in Chicago," remarked one agent yesterday, "the list of losses would have gone from one end of the country to another. All we've got about this New York fire is the total loss and the supposed total insurance. Of course the New York fellows don't feel very happy over their Christmas present, but then it would be interesting to know just what companies have been stuck."

The same opinion was echoed by another man, who threw in an additional bit of information, however, to the effect that the New York companies and the New York managers of other companies had lately adopted the secretive policy, and gave the newspapers little or nothing until a once-news matter got so old that everybody except themselves forgot all about it.

"Why this peculiar star-chamber business?" asked the reporter.

"Well, the result, whenever it becomes known, will probably show that the losers on this last New York fire are largely the small local companies and the big English ones. Now the latter would rather not have it known across the water that they had just been overtaken by another big loss, so close to the end of the year, too. It might result in a panic on the surface stocks. The secretiveness of the local companies can probably be accounted for in the same way."

What is the opinion of this loss among the Chicago agents?

"Oh, it's only the old, old story—short risks, for only a few days, big lines, and no rates. The New York fellows haven't gotten over the idea that short risks on these big warehouses are just the best kind of business going—a sort of dead-open-and-shut, you know, for the companies. Some of them have even boasted that, in taking such risks, they were actually robbing the insured, so confident were they that the risk wouldn't burn down. Well, may be this will open their eyes; and may be, again, it won't. They've been there several times before, and they may turn up the same way again."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: The Geuder & Paeschke Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital, $70,000; corporators, William Mangler, Charles Edwards, William Geuder. The Henry & Stoddard Coal Mining Company, Rock Island; capital, $50,000; corporators, Samuel Heagy, A. H. Stoddard, George A. Heagy, Warren Hunter.

NEW INVENTION IN SMELTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLKHART, Ind., Dec. 27.—Articles of incorporation have been granted the Eureka Smelting Company, of this city, with a stock capital of $2,500,000. It has been organized for the purpose of testing on a large scale an invention by Mr. Brender, a resident here, who claims to be able to extract through his process all the precious metals from rebellious ores. If it proves a success their fortune is made.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 27.—Tonight Mr. and Mrs. ex-Gov. Silas Woodson celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their married life at their home, east of the city. It was probably one of the most brilliant social events of the season. The guests were numerous, and embraced the wealth and culture of this section. The list of presents was very large, and embraced many articles of much value.

TOWNSHIP BONDS REGISTERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The Auditor today registered $14,000 of the new funding bonds of West Lincoln Township, Logan County.

No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Weak, but Grow Stronger Toward the Close.

Slight Rally Against the Bears, Who Continue to Sell Freely.

Chicago Remitting Funds Freely to New York—Other Financial News.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger, with Less Doing in Breadstuffs.

Provisions Moderately Active for Holiday Week—Trading Chiefly Local.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened weak at prices considerably lower than those made at the close on Saturday. Several of the better class of stocks reached the lowest prices of the year. Among these were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Lake Shore.

There was little apparent pressure on the market. Transactions were not as heavy as the average of last week. Chicago operators were sellers to an amount considerably larger than their purchases. Opinion here and in New York appears on the whole to look for lower prices.

Chicago operators sold St. Paul freely on the statement that President Mitchell had stated he should oppose the continuance of dividends on the common. The price of the stock rose steadily after the first hour, when it was forced down to 103¾, and closed at 103⅞. The rise in price did not discourage the bears, who continued their speculative sales till the close.

Pullman was quoted at 128, but a Chicago order for the stock was filled at 124, a figure which was not reported by the ticker.

Northern Pacific rallied sharply.

Money was steady 6 per cent. Large amounts are flowing into New York from the interior to meet liabilities for dividends, interest, loans, and the like.

At the close the market had rallied a cent or two, on the average, from the low quotations of the morning, but the higher figures were unaccompanied by any renewed interest on the part of outsiders.

The idea prevails that the recent Lake Shore statement shows that the surplus of $1,622,803 reported at the end of last year has been reduced to $16,680. This is not so. The year's earnings have paid all charges, expenses, 8 per cent dividends on the stock, and $16,680 more. This is added to the surplus existing at the beginning of the year. Bears who have been selling Lake Shore to go to par on the ground that it did not earn its dividend this year, and paid them only by consuming its surplus, must revise their statistics.

Reports are again current in New York on good authority that Mr. Vanderbilt will soon retire from the Presidency of his roads, and will put the management into the hands of his sons. These gentlemen will, it is said, signalize their accession by conceding the differential rates, which are the present object of contention between the roads.

Wabash preferred sold down to 61¼, recovering 2, to 63¼, where it closed. Experts in Mr. Gould's employ have been making an examination of this property, and their conclusions point to a still further decline in its value. The bears are attacking Wabash on account of its enormous fixed charges, the large proportion of its business derived from competing points, and the consequent severe strain on it of the railroad war, the damage done by floods and accidents, and the loss of traffic by the shortness of the crops.

An indication of the extent of the short interest is the fact that short sellers of stocks have paid a premium of 1-32 of 1 per cent a day for the use of borrowed stock.

Among other rumors recently used to affect Denver & Rio Grande was one that the Auditor of the road was on his way East with a fearful story of short earnings and "insufficient arrangment," whatever that may mean.

Lackawanna has been supported during the recent break by statements from well-informed sources of a coming extra dividend. The coal stocks have not yet shown any of the effects of the warm winter which must have seriously reduced the domestic consumption of anthracite. But the industrial expansion now going on enhances the use of coal in many directions. The total production for the year will reach about 28,500,000 tons, and it will reach 30,000,000 tons in 1882. Reading is said to have earned during the year ending with November $10,900,000, or enough to pay all charges and 7 per cent on the stock.

An increase of Manhattan stock to $25,000,000, to take up the stock of the Metropolitan and New York Elevated Company, has received the sanction of the State Engineer of New York.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Alton	127¾	128¾	127¾	128¾
Am. Union Tel. Co.	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾
C., B. & Q.	139¾	139¾	138¾	139¾
Canada Southern	57	57	56¾	56¾
C., C. & I. C.	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
Rock Island	137	137¾	137	137
Illinois Central	125	125¾	125	125
Manhattan	146	147	146	147
New York Central	137	137¾	137	137¾
New York Elevated	120	120	120	120
Mich. Elevated	97	97	97	97
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	69	69	68¾	68¾
C., C. C. & I.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do preferred	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Michigan Central	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Lake Shore	119¾	120	119¾	119¾
Northwestern	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
St. Paul	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Do preferred	117	117	117	117
Omaha	34¾	35	34¾	35
Omaha preferred	104¾	105	104¾	105
Lake Erie & Western	53	53	52¾	52¾
Chattanooga	84	84	84	84
Wabash, St. L. & P.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
Do preferred	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Louisville & Nashville	108¾	109	108¾	109
Memphis & Charleston	50	50	50	50
St. L. & I. M.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
St. L. & S. F.	50	50	50	50
Do preferred	90	90	90	90
Kansas & Texas	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	137¾	138	137¾	138
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	126¾	126¾
New Jersey Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
St. Louis & San Fran.	39	39	39	39
St. L. & San Fran. pref.	80	80	80	80
Morris & Essex	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Del. & Western	124	124	124	124
Erie seconds	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Central Pacific	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ontario & Western	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Mobile & Ohio	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Denver & Rio Grande	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Peoria, D. & E.	39	39	39	39
Missouri Pacific	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Texas Pacific	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Ohio Central	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Pullman P. C. Co.	127	128	127	128
Norfolk & Western	52	52	52	52
Richmond & Danville	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Texas Consolidated	104	104	104	104
Manitoba	110	111	110	111

Government bonds were stronger for the 6s. In Chicago, 6.65s were 107 and 108@108½, the extended 6s 101 and 101½, extended 4s 102¾ and 103¾, 4s 113½ and 113¾, and 4½s 114¾ and 114¾.

Foreign exchange was weak and dull. Sterling posted rates were 480½ and 484½; actual rates were 479¾ and 480¼; coumercial sterling, 477¼@477½.

Chicago bank clearings were large in consequence of the holiday, and were reported at $7,300,000. Chicago is shipping funds freely to New York to discharge indebtedness due there Jan. 1. New York exchange sold at 50@75c per $1,000 discount. Loans were quiet at 6@7 per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was alternately weak and strong today, and as a consequence values, except in a few instances, have not changed materially from those of Saturday evening. The market opened 1 higher for Richmond & West Point, 3 lower for Lake Erie & Western, 2½ lower for Richmond & Danville, 1½ lower for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1½ lower for Colorado Coal and Erie preferred, 1 lower for New York Elevated, and a fraction lower generally for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ¼ to 2¾. Wabash Pacific common and preferred, Missouri Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Erie, New Jersey Central, and Michigan Central leading. New York Elevated dropped from 120 to 120, but afterward recovered to 120. From noon until just before the close the market was strong, and the early decline was more than recovered. In the final dealings there was a fractional reaction.

The money market was easy all day on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collaterals at 5@6 per cent, closing at the latter figure. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4 per cent. Time loans are quoted at 4 per cent on stocks and 4 per cent on Government bonds. Prime mercantile discounts were nominally unchanged.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active at generally declining prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 68 to 65¾, and sold up to 66¼. East Tennessee incomes declined from 54¾ to 54¼, and rallied to 54¾. Erie consolidated seconds fell off from 99¼ to 99¼. Kansas & Texas general 6s declined from 80¾ to 80¼. Ohio Central firsts dropped from 99¾ to 99. Texas Pacific incomes fell off from 71¾ to 71. Richmond & Danville 6s advanced from 103¾ to 104½; St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts from 108 to 108½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts from 99 to 99½; Chesapeake & Ohio's, class B, declined from 61½ to 80¾; Fort Wayne & Chicago firsts from 140 to 139½; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 97 to 95; Michigan Central 8s from 98¾ to 97; Missouri Pacific firsts from 103 to 107¾; New Jersey Central adjustments from 107 to 108; do firsts from 118½ to 118; Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, from 108 to 107½; Rochester & Pittsburg firsts from 100 to 99½; Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern firsts from 104½ to 104; Central Pacific State aid bonds sold at 105½; Minneapolis & St. Louis firsts, Iowa Extension, at 109½; Indiana, Bloomington & Western first preferred at 125; Quincy & Toledo firsts at 105; Wabash firsts, Iowa Division, at 90; Scioto Valley firsts at 103.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were in light demand at generally higher rates.

State securities dull.

Speculation opened weak and ½ to 1 lower for the general list than Saturday's closing prices, while Lake Erie & Western fell off 3. Early dealings were marked by a decline of ½ to 2¾, which was led by Wabash preferred and common, while New York Elevated fell off 6, to 120. Subsequently there was a recovery of ¼ to 1¼, Wabash preferred and common, Missouri Pacific, Northern preferred, and Reading being most prominent therein. In the early part of the afternoon, there was an advance for the general market of ⅛@1¼, while Metropolitan Elevated rose 2¼, and New York Elevated recovered 6. Subsequently the market became unsettled, but closed, in the main, firmer. Transactions $35,000.

Canada Southern	1,600	New Jersey Central	9,700
Central Pacific	11,000	New York Central	21,400
C., C. & I. C.	1,000	Northern Pacific	1,200
C., B. & Q.	21,000	Pacific Mail	7,300
D. & R. G.	1,700	Ohio Central	1,000
E. & T. H.	1,000	Ontario	2,000
Erie	32,000	Reading	18,000
E. & St. L.	1,700	St. Paul	17,000
Do preferred	2,400	St. Paul & Omaha	1,000
Lake Shore	20,000	Texas Pacific	4,400
Louisville & Nash.	4,400	Union Pacific	14,000
Lake Erie & W.	7,000	Wabash	14,000
Michigan Central	7,100	Western Union	10,000
Missouri Pacific	9,800	Robinson Mining	2,400
Northwestern	4,000		

Money 6@6, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak at 479¾; demand, 480¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101	New 4s	119¾
New 5s	107¾	Pacific 6s of '95	123
New 4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115¾	Union Pacific, 1st	117
Fire extinguishing	118¾	U. P. land grants	119¾
Lehigh & Wilk.	103	U. P. sinking fund	122
Louisiana consols	69¾	Virginia 6s	33
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia cons.	33
St. Joe	103	Virginia deferred	17¾
St. P. & C. Sts.	109	Tex. P. land grants	71
Wabash 6s	107	Tex. P. (Mo. G. Div.)	67
Tennessee new	73		

STOCKS.

Adams Express	143	North. Pacific pref.	72¾
Alton & Terre Haute	47	Northwestern	131¾
Do pref	90	Do preferred	139¾
American	88	N. York Central	137¾
U. S.	69	Ohio & Mississ.	23¾
Canada Southern	56¾	Ontario	26¾
C., C. & I. C.	30¾	Do pref.	110
Central Pacific	93¾	Ontario & Western	26¾
Chesa. & Ohio	28¾	Oregon Nav.	100
Do 1st pref.	39¾	Oregon Trans.	89
Do 2d pref.	28¾	Panama	139
Chicago & Alton	140	P., D. & E.	39
Do pref.	140	Pittsburg	150
C., B. & Q.	139¾	Reading	49¾
C., R. I. & P.	137	Rock Island	137
C., St. L. & N. O.	74	St. L. & San F.	39¾
Chi., San. & Clev.	30	Do pref. 1st	80
Cows & Col.	88	Do 1st pref.	104¾
Del. & Hudson	126¾	St. Paul	103¾
Del., Lac. & W.	138	Do pref.	117
Den. & Rio Grande	69¾	St. Paul M. & M.	111
Erie	30¾	St. Paul & O.	53
Do pref.	69¾	Do pref.	120¾
Express	113	Texas Pacific	41¾
H. & St. Joe	34¾	Union Pacific	89
Do pref. 1st	113	United States	143
Harlem, pfd.	232	W., St. L. & Pacific	50¾
Hannibal & St. J.	34	Do pref.	104¾
Illinois Central	129	Fargo	139
L., R. & W.	44¾	Western Union Tel.	78
Kansas & Texas	33¾	West Tennessee	73
L. E. & W.	54	Do pref.	104
Lake Shore	119¾	Caribou	34
Louisville & Nash.	108¾	Quicksilver	13¾
L., N. A. & C.	57¾	Excelsior	13
M. & C. first pref.	15	Homestake	15
Do second pref.	15	Little Pittsburg	3¾
Mem. & Charleston	71¾	Mariposa	4
Michigan Central	36	Quicksilver	12¾
Missouri Pacific	103¾	Do pref.	68
Mobile & Ohio	31¾	Silver Cliff	1¾
Morris & Essex	113¾	Standard	18
Nash. & Chat.	82¾	Sutro	1¾
New Jersey Central	93¾	Robinson	1¾
Norfolk & W.	52	Southern Pacific	89
Northern Pacific	39¾		

From the *Commercial Bulletin:*

"In the stock market the changes for the day were irregular, part of the list having gained and part lost as a result of the day's fluctuations. In the first hour (the Stock Exchange having opened at 11 o'clock) the market was all weak, but from noon until the close there were intervals of strength as well as weakness, and it is undeniable that the purchases by outsiders in the last two business days and the full payment for the better class of stocks are giving the market a much steadier undertone than it has had since the recent break began. Altogether, the market is working in a way to make possible a successful bull campaign early in the new year. It is, of course, impossible to say certainly that there will be such a campaign, but the whole working of the market indicates it. One very good sign is that the 'street' is becoming very bearish, and that traders are selling stocks 'short' at a furious rate; so that when the market fairly turns, as it is pretty sure to until into the new year, the 'street' demand for stocks will be very large. The London market for American securities is lower today, and some stocks are decidedly weak, but the attempt to stampede English holders of our stocks by a panic has not yet been successful. If a panic there should occur, the foreign exchange market here would show it at once; but sterling exchange has in the last few days, instead of advancing, fallen to a point which shows a profit on importing gold."

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—At the Stock Exchange today business was about up to the average, and prices, although somewhat irregular, showed little important changes. Atchison opened at 69¼, an advance of ¼, but subsequently fell off to 68¾@68⅝. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fluctuated between 139½ and 139¾, the closing sale being at 139. Little Rock declined from 60 to 59@59½; Port Scott from 85 to 84; Wisconsin Central from 20¾ to 19¾@20¾; Carrollton Valley from 18 to 18¼; Union Pacific from 115⅝ to 115¼; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 8¾ to 8 5-16; Flint advanced from 93¼ to 93¾; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 62 to 63; Central of Iowa rights sold down to 1. Boston & Albany advanced ¼ to 180; Boston & Lowell 1 to 106; Eastern from 35 to 35½; New York & New England declined 1 to 63; Norwich & Worcester 1 to 158; Boston & Maine ¾ to 148; Fitchburg 2½ to 128½; Rutland preferred sold at 86½.

In bonds, Chicago & West Michigan 5s advanced ½ to 96¼; Port Scott & Gulf 7s ¾ to 111; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway 4½s declined ½ to 97½; Union Pacific 6s 1½ to 113; do 8s ½ to 120; New York & New England 6s ½ to 107; Massachusetts Central 6s 1 to 93¾; Hartford & Erie 7s from 66 to 65¾.

In land stocks, Water Power declined from 5⅜ to 5¼. Bell Telephone advanced 2 to 140.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	5¼	Eastern Railroad	55
Boston Land	1⅜	Flint & P. M.	93
Boston, H. & E.	2¾	Little Rock & F. S.	59¾
Atchison & T. H.	69	N. Y. & New England	63
Boston & Albany	180	Old Colony	138
Boston & Maine	148	Rutland pfd	87
Chicago, B. & Q.	139	Wisconsin Central	20¾
Cin. San & Cleveland	25¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 27—3 p. m.—Pennsylvania Central, 149¾; New York Central, 138½; Erie, 42¾; do seconds, 102; Reading, 34¼.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is $75,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 51¾d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Rentes, 83f 90c.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 8,680,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, 47¾.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—In mining shares, Phœnix advanced ½, to 2¾; Catalpa ½, to 5; Ridge from 4 to 4¾; Crescent from 25 to 50; Harshaw declined from 6 to 4¾; Sullivan from 2¾ to 2½; Douglass from 1¼ to 1; Calumet & Hecla was steady at 325, Quincy at 89½, and Allouz at 2.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	89½
Calumet & H.	325	Rhode Island	2
Catalpa	5	Silver Islet	1¼
Duncan Silver	1	Osceola	57
Franklin	1¾	Huron	1¼
Pewabic	1		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Mining stocks today were dull, with the exception of Robinson, which was very active, advancing from 220 to 225, and closing at 205. The advance is ascribed to the covering of shorts, and to more favorable news concerning the mines. Director Symington telegraphed President Ives: "Ores improve in the drift as we advance; on 400 level the assays average 10 to 50 ounces. Much encouraging." State Lines, Nos. 2 and 3, dull at 125 to 135, closing at 130. Moose advanced from 80 to 95, and Bradshaw declined to 70. Other changes unimportant. Sales at both exchanges 158,150 shares.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	20	Mexican	9¼
Alta	45	Noonday	12
Bechtel	5	Northern Belle	3½
Belcher	20	Ophir	17½
Best & Belcher	24	Oro	5
Bodie	3	Overman	7½
Bullion	3	Potosi	7½
Caledonia	11	Savage	7½
Chollar	14	Sierra Nevada	10¼
Con. Virginia	14	Silver King	3½
Crown Point	20	Tip-Top	1½
Eureka Con.	13	Union Con.	10½
Gould & Curry	7	Utah	3½
Grand Prize	5	Yellow Jacket	14
Hale & Norcross	18	Mt. Diablo	6¼

Bulwer declared a dividend of 10 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, 200 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 50x240 ft, dated Dec. 26 (Charles Hosking to Jennie Northam)..... $ 17,000

Ramsey et al, 152 ft s of Division, e f, 82x100 ft, improved; dated Dec. 26 (Joseph Ramsey to Isaac Kaupe)..... 1,67

West Fifteenth st, 330 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x 82 ft, dated Dec. 24 (John Donahue to W. and H. Donahue)..... 1,000

West Ohio st, 264 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x118 ft, dated Dec. 19 (Christian Hoeing to Jennie Northam)..... 1,000

Lake Park place, w cor Thirteenth st, e f, 100x 264 ft, dated Dec. 23 (William F. Myrick to Henry M. Smoot)..... 10,000

Same property as above, dated Dec. 23 (Henry M. Smoot to Jane A. Myrick)..... 10,000

North Halsted st, 267 ft n of Willow, w f, 44x131 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Henry Schmidt to John Herbert)..... 5,000

Park and av, 220 ft w of Thirty-first st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 8 (R. and G. Mortimer to Patrick Kelleher)..... 1,700

Lake av, near Sixty-third st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 22 (Nathan Corwith to John Corwith)..... 1,500

Elizabeth J. Whiting to Harriet G. Dunham).

Indiana av, 320 ft e of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 80x 124 ft, improved; dated Dec. 21 (Cornelius Van Schaick to Jas. J. Johnson)..... 8,000

Laughton st, 60 ft 10 in s of Leavitt, s f, 30x125 ft, dated Dec. 22 (Nathan Corwith to John O'Shaughnessy)..... 1,300

La Salle av, between North av and Eugenie st, w f, 66 ft, with 42 ft adjoining on Clark st, improved; dated Dec. 27 (Horace A. Hurlbut to Eleonore F. Westover)..... 35,000

Orchard st, 312 ft e of Webster av, s f, 36x125 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Peter O'Connor to Ann McDaniel)..... 1,800

West Erie st, 98 3-10 ft w of Horne av, s f, 24x 125 ft, dated Nov. 25 (E. M. J. Granville to J. Timmerly)..... 600

Noble st, 125 ft s of Division, e f, 32x124 ft, improved; dated Dec. 21 (E. and D. Bloomenthal to Wacław Husek)..... 1,500

North Oakley st, 66 ft s of Armitage av, w f, 33 100 ft, dated Dec. 27 (Henry Schoppe to J. Korff)..... 400

Western av, 25 ft n of Taylor st, e f, 24x110 ft, dated Dec. 23 (J. J. Mayers to E. Mayers)..... 1,500

Ontario st, 25 ft w of North Franklin, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 22 (F. W. Kasey to J. A. Comstock)..... 2,000

Fifth av, 45 ft s of Congress st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (R. and W. Turner to William Gilbert)..... 5,300

Same property as above, dated Sept. 22 (William Turner to same party)..... 6,000

State st, 18 ft n of Twenty-fourth, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 27 (M. J. and A. Barrett to Albert Grove)..... 3,700

Ashland av, 33 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 5 (H. H. Hanewall to P. Magrady)..... 600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Paulina st, 172 ft n of Deming, w f, 30x125 ft, dated Oct. 29 (C. W. Fullerton to C. Keppler)..... 300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 284 ft w of Loomley st, s f, 50x330 ft, dated Oct. 3 (W. D. McKay et al. to George M. Hoyt)..... 1,000

Bryan, 208 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 52x125 ft, dated Dec. 23 (Emily H. Petty to Mary E. Cummings)..... 2,100

Cornell st, 80 ft s of Chestnut, w f, 80x125 ft, dated March 24 (Frank M. Wilson to Amos Cossing)..... 2,700

Lot 4 in Block 1, Kay's Addition, dated Dec. 17 (R. Koch to P. Fischer)..... 225

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the seventy-two hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. Dec.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. Dec.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, bris	15,865	21,995	14,342	6,415
Wheat, bu	51,667	253,776	21,961	105,000
Corn, bu	74,737	353,776	33,361	165,000
Oats, bu	54,125	149,625	29,000	112,776
Rye, bu	1,675	2,000	1,000	2,000
Barley, bu	28,150	96,437	17,500	47,537
Grass seed, lbs	19,000	60,000	56,000	80,000
Flaxseed, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Broom-corn, lbs	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Cured meats, lbs	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Beef, bris	200	200	200	200
Pork, bris	400	400	400	400
Lard, lbs	800,000	827,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tallow, lbs	35,000	60,000	35,000	135,000
Butter, lbs	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Dressed hogs, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Live hogs, No	14,000	20,000	1,500	1,500
Cattle, No	6,000	7,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hides, lbs	113,000	254,000	107,000	200,000
Highwines, bris			1,000	1,000
Wool, lbs	90,000	200,000	70,000	200,000
Potatoes, bu	1,000	3,000	1,000	700
Coal, tons	12,000	32,000	7,000	4,000
Hay, tons	50	150	100	150
Lumber, M ft	400	1,000	2,000	3,000
Shingles, M	1,000	2,000	500	500
Salt, bris	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 197,000 centals; corn, 120,000.

ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—PETROLEUM—Dull.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Wheat firm; red winter, 10s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 0d; No. 3 do, 9s 8d. Corn is fair demand and firm. Cargoes of peas—Wheat firmer. Corn is fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat and corn in good demand and tending upward. Pork, 72s. Lard, 58s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 37s. Tallow, 43s. Cheese, 54s 6d. Spirits, 11½ d.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn tending upward. Country markets for wheat—English and French firmer. Farmers' delivery—English wheat during the past week, 43,000 centals. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—GRAIN—The formal resumption of business has been characterized by renewed and decided buoyancy in the market for winter wheat, which, though variable, has been advanced 2@3c on a basis of an active movement, mainly speculative, and in the favorit grade of No. 2 red for January to March delivery, the February option continuing in highest popularity. The later dealings indicated a reaction of ½@¾c on the leaving off, however, generally more steadily. Western reports have been generally of a somewhat tamer, cash advices likewise rather more conservative. The export inquiry, however, has been for a moderate scale. Spring wheat has been comparatively quiet, but held with firmness. Sales were reported of 2,125,000 bu No. 1 red, new and old rules, at $1.31@1.47, closing at $1.45 bid new rule; No. 2 red, new and old rules, at respectively $1.30@1.47¾ chiefly at $1.30@1.41½ and $1.32@1.46, closing at $1.40 bid, new rules; do December, new rule, at $1.45@1.47¾, closing at $1.47 bid; do January, $1.45@1.47¾, closing at $1.47; do February, $1.43@1.45¾, closing at $1.45; do May, $1.47@1.47¾, closing at $1.47 asked and $1.46¾ bid; do steamer grade at $1.37; 3,350 bu No. 3 red at $1.37½@1.39, closing at $1.38; No. 4 red at $1.32@1.33, closing at $1.36; ungraded red at $1.29@1.42, as to quality, chiefly at $1.36@1.40; No. 3 Milwaukee spring at $1.37 delivered, for export; 5,000 bu New York No. 2 spring at $1.34; 10,000 bu ungraded spring at $1.35. Corn worked up about ½@¾c on reduced offerings and a brisk demand, chiefly speculative, leaving off a shade easier; sales reported of 1,765,000 bu. Mixed Western ungraded at 61@67½c, as to quality and condition; No. 1 white, 76c; New York steamer mixed at 69@69½c, closing at 69c; low mixed at 67c; yellow Southern at 69@70c; white Southern at 72c. Oats—Lighter offerings and a good demand led to a further sharp rise, the gain for the day having been about ¾@1½c per bu. The high prices claimed, however, seriously impeded business, closing less firmly. Sales reported of 171,000 bu white Western ungraded at 60@63c; mixed Western ungraded at 49@50c; white State at 52@55c, as to quality; mixed State at 50@56c. Rye weak and dull; a car-load of No. 1 sold at 96c; 1,200 bu from store at 95c. Barly very quiet today; quoted about as before.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruling stronger, on a more confident inquiry, chiefly speculative. Western mess pork in rather more demand for early delivery; quoted at the close at $16.75@16.87½, and new at $17.75 and in the option line a very dull market noted; January options quoted nominal: February, $17.50@17.62; March, $17.50@17.75; exports 1,000 bbls in the last ten days, 1,000 pkgs. Cutmeats in moderate request, including pickled shoulders quoted at 7½@7¾c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; smoked shoulders at 8@8½c. Long-clear middles have been inactive, but held higher here; quoted at 8¼c and 7½c; short clear, 9½c; exports heavy in the last ten days, 94,100 boxes. Western steam lard attracted more attention at advancing prices for early delivery, which centered grade quoted as closing at $11.57½@11.55, and in the option line with a readier sale, with December options standing at the close at $11.35@11.30; January at $11.32½; February at $11.30; March at $11.32½; April at $11.70 bid; May at $11.77½; June at $11.86@11.90.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand, and quoted at 7½@8c for prime to choice, with sales in lots at 7½c.

RICE AND SUGAR—Unchanged and noted for rice at firm prices; Cuba at 6½c; Brazil at 6 7-16c; refined as last reported.

FREIGHTS—Generally dull market reported, on the basis of about previous quotations. The inquiry for grain accommodation has been light. For Liverpool—The reported engagements included by steam flour in lots as in bags 84 (though freight by outport steamers as low as 1s 10½d@2s 3d); bged shipments in lots at 2s 3d; and in bulk (ex hook); room for grain loaded at 9½c bid; provisions in lots at 11s 9d@12s mainly through freight and by outport steamers as low as 11s 9d.

By Telegraph to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Weak and irregular at 12@12 5-16c; futures steady; December, 11.91c; January, 11.91c; February, 11.96c; March, 12.04c; April, 12.08c; May, 12.12c; June, 12.16c; July, 12.20c; August, 12.24c; September, 12.46c; October, 11.88c; November, 11.82c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 46,400 brls; exports, 5,000 brls; sales, 10,000 bbls; superfine and extra, $4.10@5.25; common to good extra, $4.60@5.20; good to choice, $5.25@6.25; white wheat extra, $6.30@6.75; choice do, $6.80@7.25; St. Louis, $4.60@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat 3@4c higher, closing with scarcely so much strength; receipts, 91,100 bu; exports, 274,000 bu; bonded spring, $1.34; No. 3 do, $1.35; No. 2 Milwaukee red, $1.38; No. 2 red, $1.40@1.41; No. 1 do, $1.42@1.43; No. 1 do, $1.44@1.45; No. 2 do, $1.46@1.47; No. 1 do, $1.48@1.49; No. 1 Chicago, $1.44@1.45; No. 1 do, $1.46@1.47; No. 1 Milwaukee white, $1.50@1.51; No. 1 do, $1.52@1.53; No. 1 do, $1.54@1.55; for new and old; No. 2 red, December, $1.40@1.41; January, $1.41@1.42; February, $1.43@1.44; March, $1.45@1.46; closing at $1.47 asked; sales of 841,000 bu at $1.40@1.47¾, closing at $1.47. Corn 1@1½c higher, closing scarcely so strong; receipts, 103,200 bu; exports, 120,000 bu; sales, 1,000,000 bu at 67@67½c for No. 2, 67½c for No. 2 delivered, 67@67½c for No. 2 White, 74½c for new mixed, 71c for December, 69@69½c closing at 69½c; January, 70@70½c, closing at 70½c; February, 71@71½c, closing at 71½c; March, 72½@73c; May, 75@75½c. Oats easier and slow; Western white, 50@51c; mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, do@do. Rye dull at 96@96½c.

BEEF—Quiet but steady at 6@8½c.

CUT MEATS—Quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady and more active; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c; Muscovado steady; demand moderate. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull, weak, and nominal; United, 99½c; crude, 6½@6¾c; refined, 7c.

TALLOW—Firmer and strong at 7¼@.

RESIN—Quiet but steady at $1.25@2.35.

TURPENTINE—Dull and drooping at 55c.

EGGS—Quiet and dull and weak at 29@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; new mess, $17.75. Beef quiet, but steady. Cut meats a shade higher; long clear, 9½@9¾c; short do, 9¾@9¾c; short clear, 10½@10¾c. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.20@11.30.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled at 17@20c.

CHEESE—Firm for selected fine at 13@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Dull, but holders generally firm; shippers not operating; Western and Pennsylvania extras, $4.25@5.00; Minnesota extras, $5.25@7.25; Pennsylvania family extras, $5.25@5.50; Ohio do, $5.60@7.50; Ohio new process, $7.37½; St. Louis family, choice, $7.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.00; Minnesota wheat patents, $7.75@8.25. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, December, $1.37¾; January, $1.38@1.38¼; February, $1.41¾@1.42; March, $1.47@1.47¼. Corn in more demand; old or yellow, track, 61@62c; sail mixed, track, 60c; new steamer, track, 60c; old No. 2, 61@62c; sail mixed, December, closing; January, 60@60½c; February, 61@61½c; March, 62@62½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 50@50½c; mixed, 47@48c. Rye about steady; No. 1 white, 86@87c; No. 2 white, 85; No. 2 Southern, 81@82c; mixed, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; beef, mess, 15@16c; India mess, $ 2.50@25.00. Pork quiet; mess, $17.50. Hams, smoked, 11@12½c. Lard, kettle, $11.75; steam, $11.12½. BUTTER—Extra creamery, 30@32c; New York and Pennsylvania, do, 30@32c; Western, do, 28@30c; Western factory, choice, 22@24c; do, fair to good, 18@20c.

EGGS—Dull at 28@30c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 13½c; fair to good, 12@13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.13.

Cincinnati unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,750 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red, $1.32@1.33; cash, $1.32@1.33; January, $1.34@1.34¼; February, $1.37@1.37¼; March, $1.41@1.41¼; May, No. 3 $1.36@1.36¾; No. 2 red, $1.41@1.41¼; May; No. 3 do $1.35@1.36¾; No. 4 do, $1.14½ bid. Corn strong and higher; 61@61½c cash, 61½@62c January, 62½@63c February, 62½c March, 62@62c May. Oats slow; 43½c cash, 42c January, 42½@42¾c May. Rye inactive at 86c. Barley quiet at 82@91.

LEAD—Firmer at $4.32.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 20@22c; creamery, 32@35c.

EGGS—Lower at 29@30c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.50 asked cash, $17.87½ bid February, $17.62½ bid March. Dry salt meats firmer at 8@8½c for shoulders, 10.37½@10.50 for clear rib and clear, $10.62½@10.75 for clear. Bacon slow at $7.50, $9.25, $10.12½. Lard quiet at 11.02½ bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 40,000; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, January; $1.34¾ February; $1.40¾ March; $1.47¾ May. Corn higher; 62½c January; 63½c February; 71½c March; 69½c May.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; winter red, spot and December, $1.36@1.37; January, $1.38; February, $1.40@1.41¼; March, $1.45@1.46¼. Corn—Western higher; mixed, spot, 61c; January, 61¾@62c; February, 62@62½c; March, 62¾@63c; May, 65@65½c. Oats easier and slow; Western white, 50@51c; mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, do@do. Rye dull at 96@96½c.

HAY—Quiet but steady at 22@23c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and quiet.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 18@20c; roll, 20@22c.

EGGS—Weak and dull at 29@30c; limed, 26@28c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

COFFEE—Quite steady; Rio cargoes at 9@9¾c. Sugar very quiet; "A" soft, 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.10@1.12½.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,261 brls; wheat, 60,781 bu; corn, 30,534 bu; oats, 1,552 bu; rye, 350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; corn, 14,120 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 161,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $4.12½@4.25; XX, $4.30@4.50; XXX, $4.60@4.75; high grades, $4.80@5.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a good demand; white, 65c; mixed, 64c. Oats easier and weak; prime, 46c; choice, 46½c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and nominal; $3.25.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.50; choice, $24.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; $17.50. Lard quiet; refined tierce, 11.50@11.62½; keg, $12.12½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 8½c; long clear and clear rib sides, 10½c; short clear, 10.75@10.87½c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; canvased, 14@15c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, $1.10@1.12½.

COFFEE—Firm; fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10@10½c. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 6½@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7@7½c; refined clarified, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet; common, 28@29c; centrifugal, 35@36c; fair, 37@38c; prime to choice, 39@40c. Rice ready with fair demand; Louisiana, 6@6½c.

SALT—Quiet; $1.20@.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Western unsettled, $4.10@5.10; common extras, $5.10@5.60; Wisconsin extras, $5.50@6.10; Minnesota extras, $5.10@7.10; winter wheat, $5.25@7.25 for Ohio and Michigan, $5.60@7.25 for St. Louis and Illinois; spring wheat patents, $6.00@6.75; winter do, $7.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet, but steady. Oats in moderate demand. No. 1 and extra white, 46@46c; No. 2 white, 44@45c; No. 3 white, 43@43c. Rye nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

BUTTER—Steady, with a fair demand.

CHEESE—Firm.

EGGS—Western fresh, 30@32c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,200 brls; corn, 39,000 bu; wheat, 4,700 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; corn, 6,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat excited; advancing; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32¾; December, $1.32¾; January, $1.34¼; February, $1.37¾; March, $1.42¾; April, $1.39; May, $1.39; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer; scarce; No. 3, 61½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 43c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 86c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 91½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $16.62 cash and January; $16.85 February. Lard—Prime steam, $11.25 cash and January; $11.15 February.

HOGS—Firmer, at $5.85@6.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, January, $1.35; February, $1.37½ bid; March, $1.39½ bid; April, $1.40½; May, $1.42½. Corn quiet; No. 2, spot and December, 65½c; January, 66c bid; February, 66½c; May, 68½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 40½c.

CLOVER-SEED—No. 1, $4.85; prime, $4.80; mammoth, $5.10.

HOGS—Dressed, $7.00.

CLOSED—Wheat firmer; $1.35½ bid; February, $1.38 bid, $1.39½ asked; March, $1.40½ bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot and December held at 66c; January, 66½c bid; February, 66½c bid, 66¾c asked; May, 69c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Steady; 11½c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $5.00@5.25; fancy, $5.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.36@1.37. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 67c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Rye firmer; $1.05½. Barley dull; $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $16.75. Lard stronger; $11.30@11.40 asked. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 8½c; Bacon firm; shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 12c; clear, 12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.15; combination sales of finished goods, 95 brls, on the basis of $1.15.

BUTTER—Quiet; creamery, 31c; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 22c.

LINSEED OIL—Dull; 65c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet.

FLOUR—Quiet; extra, $5.00@5.50; extra family, $5.50@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.35. Corn dull; No. 2 white, 72c; do mixed, 69½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 49c; do mixed, 46c. Rye steady at 90c. No. 1, $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats firm; shoulders none; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 10@10½c. Bacon—None here. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½c.

WHISKY—Steady, $1.15.

HOGS—Not reported.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Corn active and firmer; high mixed, 61½@62c; mixed, 61@61½c. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 45½@45½c. Rye active but easy; 87½@88½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu; rye, 270, 4,250 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,375 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 15,375 bu; rye, 1,250 bu; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 7,360 bu; shipments, 9,000 brls; No. 4, cash, 81c; January, 80c; No. 3, cash, 91½c; January, 90½c; No. 2, cash, $1.19½; January, $1.21. Corn—Receipts, 11,200 bu; shipments, 5,600; firm; No. 2, cash, 66c; January, 59½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—FLOUR—Dull at $5.00@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and dull; cash $1.39½; January $1.34½; February, $1.36¾; March, $1.38¼; April, $1.40½; May, $1.41½; No. 2 red, $1.34½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer; scarce; No. 2, 63½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 43c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 86c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 91½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $16.62 cash and January; $16.85 February. Lard—Prime steam, $11.25 cash and January; $11.15 February.

HOGS—Firmer, at $5.85@6.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

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CLOVER-SEED—No. 1, $4.85; prime, $4.80; mammoth, $5.10.

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RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.34@1.35. Corn firm; 62@62½c. Oats steady; 46@49c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; low do, 11½c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 2,300 bales; gross, 2,300; exports coastwise, 450; sales, 300; stock, 194,859.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; low do, 11½c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 8,500 bales; gross, 11,000; sales, 4,000; stock, 375,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; sales, 100; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 5,100; stock, 22,700.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 1,143 bales; shipments, 842; stock, 103,345; sales, 1,500; middling, 11½c.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—WOOL—Steady and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 43@45c; there is very little choice Ohio to be had; Northern Ohio, 45c; Wisconsin and Michigan, Boston, 41@42½c; combing delaine selections, 44@45c for fine delaine and fine combing; pulled wools, 52@55c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The tone of the market is very quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. Cotton goods were quiet and steady. Fancy prints were dull, but shirtings are in fair demand; dress goods continue dull; woolen goods and knit underwear are moving steadily on account of back orders.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 27.—PETROLEUM—Market dull but firmer; opened at 83½c; advanced to and closed at 84c; sales, 831,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates firmer; closed at 84c; refined 9½@9¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½@.

Two Girls Save Seven Lives.

Montreal (Can.) Witness.

On Friday evening seven young men, who live several miles down the Ottawa River, started to skate to Gatineau Point for the purpose of attending a special service, which was being held in the church at that place, for young men. When they arrived, expect Kezia Island they happened to strike a piece of bad ice, and five of the party fell through. The other two did the best they could to rescue their comrades, but, after they had got several of them out, the ice on which they were standing gave way, and they, themselves got into the water. Two Misses O'Neil, daughters of Superintendent O'Neil, of the Dominion Police, witnessed the accident from their house on Kettle Island, and with great presence of mind these two young ladies ran for their father's boat, which they pushed across the ice until they came to the broken spot, when they launched it, and succeeded in rescuing the young men who were in the water. They were not a moment too soon, for one of the young men was utterly exhausted, and was taken out of the water senseless.

His Honor the Mayor.

Chicago is, as she may well be, justly proud of her Mayor. She is proud for several reasons, and very good ones, too, of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison. There are but few men in American politics today who can show as clear a record or as deserving and honorable a career as Mr. Harrison.

Twice has Mr. Harrison been called upon to fill the office of Mayor of Chicago with the highest Mayoralty vote ever given a Democrat in this great city, and twice has he filled that office with honor, winning the respect and esteem of her people regardless of party.

Mr. Harrison is as yet in the prime of life—his physical qualities being fully equal to his mental capacities, and that is saying a great deal, the only medicine that gentleman ever used being the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Speaking of that famed panacea used by all the great men of the day, Mr. Harrison said: "Rheumatism is about the only ailment that has ever given me any bother, and that is now gone where it will bother me no more. In the neighborhood where I live the people will have no other medicine for rheumatism or diseases of a similar nature than St. Jacobs Oil.

"When I first found myself suffering from the rheumatism my leading thought naturally was to call a physician, but my neighbors all advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy.

"I took the advice of my friends who were benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I procured some of it immediately, and—well, the result was that I have been recommending it since I found it excellent for the rheumatism. I have almost a bottleful of it now at home, and I am morally certain that I have no more rheumatism. The Oil has been used in my family and neighborhood with remarkable success, and I think St. Jacobs Oil is an excellent remedy." Such is the experience and such the opinion of his Honor, the Mayor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE COUNTY BOARD.

No Increased Allowance to the Sheriff for Feeding the Jail Prisoners.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Question of the Commissioners' Per Diem.

A Lively Wrangle Over the Mode of Receiving Bids for Supplies.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present, Commissioner Clark in the chair.

Mr. Sommer moved the reconsideration of a resolution introduced by Mr. Purington at the last meeting, providing that when committees recommended the purchase of supplies they should also recommend from whom the purchase should be made. He thought it entirely impracticable, and, furthermore, that the matter was covered by the rules of the board.

Mr. Senne was opposed to the motion, and wanted to see the resolution stand. He regarded it as necessary to prevent all the supplies being purchased from the same person, and the payment of inordinate prices for the same.

Mr. Purington agreed with Mr. Senne, and spoke at some length in maintenance of his views.

The motion to reconsider was put after some further discussion, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Donnersberger, Ender, Farren, Hutt, McClaughrey, Mattocks, Rheinwald, Sommer, Clark—8.

Nays—Albright, Klehm, Knopf, O'Neill, Purington, Senne—6.

Mr. Mattocks moved that the resolution be amended so as to restrict the purchase by committees to $100 in value, which prevailed, and the resolution was adopted as amended by a unanimous vote.

JAIL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported asking authority to fit up an additional Criminal Court room at the Criminal Court building at a cost of $1,500; to put in certain wire guards in the jail and make repairs of the jail floor, etc. The report was adopted.

The same committee reported on bills aggregating $6,778, and the same were ordered paid. They also reported adversely on the proposition to increase the allowance for dieting prisoners at the jail; in favor of removing the debtor's and insane departments of the jail to the old County Court rooms; and in favor of transferring all persons under 15 years of age to the rooms now occupied by the debtors. The report was adopted.

Mr. O'Neill moved that Rule No. 33, providing for all bills being referred and printed before being acted upon, be suspended for one day, and rule 29 be substituted therefor. The motion was lost, having failed to receive a two-thirds vote, as follows:

Yeas—Farren, Hutt, Knopf, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Rheinwald, Sommer, Clark—8.

Nays—Albright, Donnersberger, Ender, Mattocks, Klehm, Purington, Senne—7.

The Committee on Public Service reported in favor of advertising for bids for meat, bread, milk, and printing and stationery, for the use of the county for the 1882, the bids to be received Jan. 3. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of paying sundry bills, among which was one in favor of the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company for $1,720 for building the area walls for the new Court-House and for cleaning down certain walls.

On the call of the roll Mr. Senne objected to the item of $325 for cleaning the walls, claiming that the work was covered by contract.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr. O'Neill, Chairman of the committee who had voted in favor of the bill, changed his vote.

Mr. Mattocks, who had also voted for the bill, expressed some surprise at Mr. O'Neill's conduct in the matter, and said if the Chairman could not vote for his own report, he certainly could not, and asked that his vote be also changed.

Messrs. Sommer, Knopf, and several others who had voted for the bill also changed their votes, and finally the bills were recommitted, Mr. O'Neill declining to explain why he changed in the last hour.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of paying sundry bills, amounting to $3,911, and the same were allowed.

A communication was presented from the proprietor of the Sherman House proposing to diet jurors for the several courts at the rate of $2 per day. Referred to the Committee on Public Service.

The County-Attorney presented a communication setting forth his expenses in the election case in the Supreme Court to test whether an election should have been held in November last for county clerk, etc. His expenses were, it appears, $258, whereas he was allowed only $250 by the board. The document was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PER DIEM QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee reported on the per diem question, in which it was held that the Commissioners had the right to fix their own pay, and having fixed it at $5 per day and mileage, the board could not now change it. Attached to the report was the following letter from Judge Gary:

TO THE *Hon. John Mattocks*—DEAR SIR: I have a recollection that some years ago I did on some occasion, of which I cannot remember the circumstances, decide or advise that the compensation of the County Commissioners was to be fixed by the County Board under Sec. 10, Art. 10, of the Constitution of 1870, and that the Legislature had no power over the subject. Yours respectively, JOSEPH E. GARY.

The report was signed by Messrs. Mattocks, Purington, Knopf, and Albright.

Mr. Senne submitted a minority report on the same subject, in which he held that the pay of the Commissioners was fixed by statute at $5.00 per day, which was in accordance with the views entertained by him on the subject for some time. He referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, Gov. Cullom, and James F. Root on the subject to sustain his position, and in conclusion asked that the Legislature be petitioned to take such action in the matter as would settle the question beyond all dispute.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the minority report be concurred in, and Mr. Hutt seconded the motion, but the Chair held that both reports would have to lay over under the rules, and it was so ordered.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The Committee on Public Service reported referring all of the matters relating to the management of the Sheriff's office to the board for its consideration.

Mr. Mattocks moved that the report be concurred in, and that the whole subject be made a special order for the next meeting at 2 o'clock, which prevailed.

Mr. Hutt introduced a resolution authorizing the Court-House Committee to inquire into the advisability of lighting the new Court-House with the electric light, and report to the board, which was adopted.

Mr. Senne introduced the usual resolution appointing the 1st levy for 1882 among the several funds, which was adopted.

THE TOLL-ROADS.

Mr. Senne also introduced the following:

WHEREAS, That part of the Northwestern Toll Road known as the Wheeling Branch and that part known as the Higgins Branch are said to be in an almost impassible condition and that still toll is collected thereon; and

WHEREAS, It is further claimed that no relief can be expected from the present Toll-Road Inspectors; therefore,

Resolved, That the County-Attorney be, and he is hereby, directed to proceed as fast as the nature of the case will permit to take the necessary legal steps to make the Wheeling Branch and the Higgins Branch of the Northwestern Toll Road free to the public.

Mr. Klehm was opposed to the resolution, because to condemn the roads would take several years of litigation. He wanted the matter laid over until such time as the owners of the roads had sent in propositions for their sale to the county in accordance with a resolution he had introduced a week ago.

The resolution was finally adopted by a unanimous vote.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. Mattocks introduced a resolution providing for the renting of a house or rooms in the vicinity of the County Hospital for the officers of the institution to live in, the object being to increase the accommodation for patients at the hospital.

The resolution was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Albright, Donnersberger, Mattocks, Purington, Sommer, Clark—5.

Nays—Ender, Farren, Hutt, Klehm, Knopf, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Rheinwald, Senne—9.

Mr. Mattocks also introduced a resolution providing for the Recorder's office being kept open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. in order that the public might be better accommodated. The resolution was referred.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

The same gentleman also introduced a resolution providing that the County Physician, County Agent, and A. D. Titsworth visit the Poor-House and examine the inmates for the object being to cut off all persons from support there who were not entitled to it. The resolution was adopted.

COURT-HOUSE JANITORS, ETC.

Mr. Albright introduced the following:

WHEREAS, On Monday, Dec. 19, 1881, there was appointed by the County Board for the year 1882, ten watchmen, one chief janitor, and sixteen janitors in the new Court-House.

By looking carefully through the building, and ascertaining the amount of help required for the new Court-House, it would recommend one chief janitor, two night watchmen, four day watchmen, two janitors for fourth floor, three janitors for third floor, four janitors for second floor, four janitors for first floor, and two janitors for the basement.

We can discover with the following help: Four of the watchmen and one janitor, and the janitor appointed by Recorder Brockway at the county expense. I also find that the fourth elevator will not be in running order before April 1, therefore we can dispense with that help. As the first appointments made, not including the elevator man and engineer, the expense for janitors and watchmen foots up $33,180 per annum. Dispense with four watchmen at $640 per year ($2,560) and two janitors at the same wages ($1,680) and the county taxpayers will be saved $5,040 per annum. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the above reduction mentioned be concurred in by this honorable board.

Mr. O'Neill said he was glad to see his colleague struck with a spasm of economy. The Commissioner had been in charge of the County Hospital the past year, and had increased the expenses about $50,000, and he thought that he was just the person to father such a resolution under the circumstances. He closed by moving that the resolution be tabled.

Mr. Mattocks arose to speak but was declared out of order by the Chair, and the calling of the roll was commenced. He insisted, however, upon being heard, but the Chair was inflexible.

The motion to table prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Ender, Farren, Hutt, Klehm, Knopf, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Rheinwald, Clark—8.

Nays—Albright, Donnersberger, Mattocks, Purington, Senne, Sommer—6.

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

Mr. Albright next introduced the following, which was the signal for a rumpus:

WHEREAS, It is near the time when we shall be advertising for bids to furnish the county with supplies, such as bread, meat, milk, printing and stationery, and there has been complaints in former times about bids being tampered with; be it

Resolved, That all bids for furnishing supplies to the county shall be brought in person and held by them at the day on which the bids are called for, and shall be delivered to the clerk of the board when this honorable body is ready to call for them on that day, while in session; and be it

Resolved, That the call for bids shall be a special order for 3 o'clock that day (Jan. 3), and that the name of the bidder and article that he is bidding on to furnish shall be on the outside of the envelope, and called out by the clerk so that it can be distinctly heard by the members of the board.

As soon as the resolution had been read Mr. O'Neill wanted to know if the Commissioner desired it understood that the board was composed of a lot of thieves.

Mr. Albright—You have always said so.

Mr. O'Neill—If it is there is no one who knows more about it than you do.

The Chair—You must not be personal gentlemen.

Mr. Albright, excitedly—I do not want to be, but the gentleman has thrown dirt enough. I remember when he wanted to let up on a $40,000 claim if the contractor would give some one away to him.

The Chair—I will not have this.

Mr. O'Neill went on to reply in the midst of considerable confusion, and wound up by moving that the resolution be so amended that the bids be received by the County Clerk in person at 3 o'clock, and that an hour later he hand them to the board.

Mr. Mattocks said there had been a great deal of talk about the manner in which bids had been received and awards made, and he was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Senne suggested that the trouble and talk had not proceeded from looking through the envelopes and reading figures in advance, but from the Commissioners voting after the bids were opened, for the making of awards to the highest bidders.

Mr. O'Neill's amendment was subsequently held by the Chair to be a substitute for the whole matter, and was adopted, as follows:

Yeas—Ender, Farren, Hutt, Klehm, Knopf, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Rheinwald, Clark—8.

Nays—Albright, Donnersberger, Mattocks, Purington, Senne, Sommer—6.

After some further disputing the board adjourned until a week from today.

AN IOWA MURDER.

A Wealthy Farmer Killed by Parties as Yet Unknown—His Nephew Suspected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 27.—A correspondent gives the particulars of a horrible murder which occurred two or three days ago in Jacksonville Township, Chickasaw County. Ole Thompson, a wealthy farmer, was found murdered on the farm of his son-in-